



THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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THE MESSAGE CUT GLASS BEARS

Its Charming Presence Welcomed in Many New Quarters



Candle Stick and Cologne Bottle

LAST SUMMER, a Toledo manufacturer, while traveling in Europe, journeyed to a famous Hungarian pottery, in order to contract at first hand for a certain type of colored porcelain ware. When the proprietor learned the traveler's home city, he was much surprised.

"You have come a long distance to see me," he said, "and if I wished to buy the finest of cut glass, I should be obliged to go back to Toledo with you—*to Libbey's.*"

The American, on his return, said that while he knew that Libbey cut glass is the best in the world, he didn't know that all the world knew it. However, the Libbey Glass Company should certainly know its business by this time, as the house was established ninety years ago, and has won first honors at as many expositions as the oldest reader can remember.

But it is literally true that Europe was collecting choice specimens of Libbey glass long before the great bulk of Americans were alive to its splendor and intrinsic worth. Today the Libbey name (cut on every piece) means as much in every city, town and hamlet in America as it has always meant to the cultured European collector.

Perhaps it now means more, because today cut glass has come into its own to a degree that



Fern Dish and Flower Pot

could hardly have been foreseen less than two decades ago, when the Libbey Building at Chicago was one of the really great attractions of the greatest world's fair this country has ever seen.

The change in the public viewpoint has been two-fold. Today cut glass for the table is a necessity; one finds it in hundreds of charming and graceful forms—for almost as many uses—while only a few years ago the types and styles could almost have been counted on the fingers.



Bitters Bottle and Whiskey Set

Cut glass declined to remain in the dining room—shut up in a crystal cabinet. It has found its way to my lady's boudoir—into the living rooms—to the man's den and even his office. It carries not only the message of beauty and art, but teaches us that beauty can and should be the attribute of the "every day things" about us.

Extravagance? Not a bit of it. Cut glass is more durable and holds its glorious beauty more securely than articles wrought from the precious metals. Its superb sheen is for all time—its brilliancy will challenge your admiration long after the years have dimmed the luster of your gold and usage has marred your treasures of silver.

But in buying your cut glass, give due heed to a reputation well earned. Choose from a Libbey stock for the all sufficient reason that it is "The World's Best."

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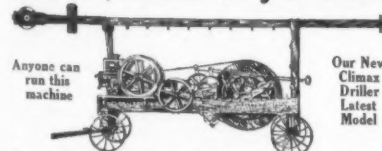
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1 Dec. 17

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Saturday, December 17, 1910

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IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



Editorial Bulletin



Saturday, December 17, 1910

Next Week's Issue

Among other features contains the unusually gripping tale

Hayes and the Harvest Moon

By JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

The Story of a Man, a Woman, and a Pearl

¶ In the crescent-shaped Bay of Levuka, a green little island in the Fijis, the Rede-Barnes yacht Pique Dame (Queen of Spades) came to anchor, bearing an idle, worthless company—and the Lady Evelyn. In the harbor also rode the sturdy schooner of the Lord of Tuvana—an Englishman who had turned his back on dismal respectability and had become king of a tiny island in the South Seas. ¶ It was on the beach alone that they met—the Lady Evelyn and the great blond giant. She learned of his life and of his freedom, and she also learned that the locket about his neck contained a splendid jewel of evil, world-wide fame. ¶ "It was a great pink pearl, pear-shaped, and it seemed to glow as if there were fires inside it. . . . It was like nothing Lady Evelyn had ever seen. It seemed to be alive. She fancied she saw it move. . . ." The pearl, after its usual fashion, takes a hand in the situation. ¶ This story also furnishes the subject of the cover design, drawn by Adolph Tridewell.

The Round-up of the Get-Rich-Quick Geniuses

¶ Within the last year the inspectors of the Post-Office Department, working with the Department of Justice, have put out of business and arrested the officers of seventy-eight get-rich-quick institutions. Their work has extended from San Francisco to New York, and their crop of victims has included such well-known names as the Munroes, Burr Brothers, George Graham Rice of the firm of Scheffels & Co., the United Wireless, Continental Wireless, and the fourscore or more principals in the Mabry group of Council Bluffs. Postmaster-General Hitchcock himself has given personal attention to the job of exterminating the financial swindlers who use the mails to rob the public. ¶ In next week's Collier's will appear an article by J. M. Oskison reviewing the year's work of the Post-Office Department and dealing with the methods and personalities of some of the men gathered in on these seventy-eight raids. It is a remarkable showing, not only of the extent of the business, but also the ramifications and human interest of the game. From the pockets of more or less trustful American investors, in the last five years, the seventy-eight have taken over \$100,000,000.

Only Two Weeks More

The School in Our Town Letters

Must be in our office by January 1, 1911

¶ We wish once more to repeat the announcement made in recent issues that we shall give \$100 for the best letter dealing with "The School in Our Town," \$50 for the second best, and \$25 for the third best. ¶ A large number of letters has already been received, and they open up such a wide and interesting field of discussion that we only wish to see this number greatly increased in order to throw as much light as possible upon this important subject. We should like to hear not only from the citizen and the teacher, but from the superintendent of schools in moderate-sized cities and towns and from the heads of private preparatory schools. ¶ The letters which have already come in have touched on many interesting sides of the question, but there is much of equal interest which remains to be taken up. The movement toward combining the old township or district schools into larger consolidated units, with wagons to carry the children to and from their homes, deserves especial attention; and also the movement toward making the school the social and civic center of the community. ¶ The head of the public schools of Munich, Germany, at present visiting the United States, has been a keen and interested observer of our methods. He is the originator of the continuation schools in Germany, taking children who after an elementary education have been obliged to work and giving them a certain amount of advanced instruction during their apprenticeships. Americans should ponder over this distinguished educator's statement that the schools of the United States are among the best and the worst in the world. He compares them to the architecture of New York City, which is a perpetual contrast of skyscraper and hovel.

WOMEN

\$2.00—Xmas Present—\$2.00

If you wish to make a hit with any man give him a set of 4 collar buttons and one pair of cuff buttons. Every time he puts them on he will think of you.



Guaranteed heavy gold plated—fine workmanship

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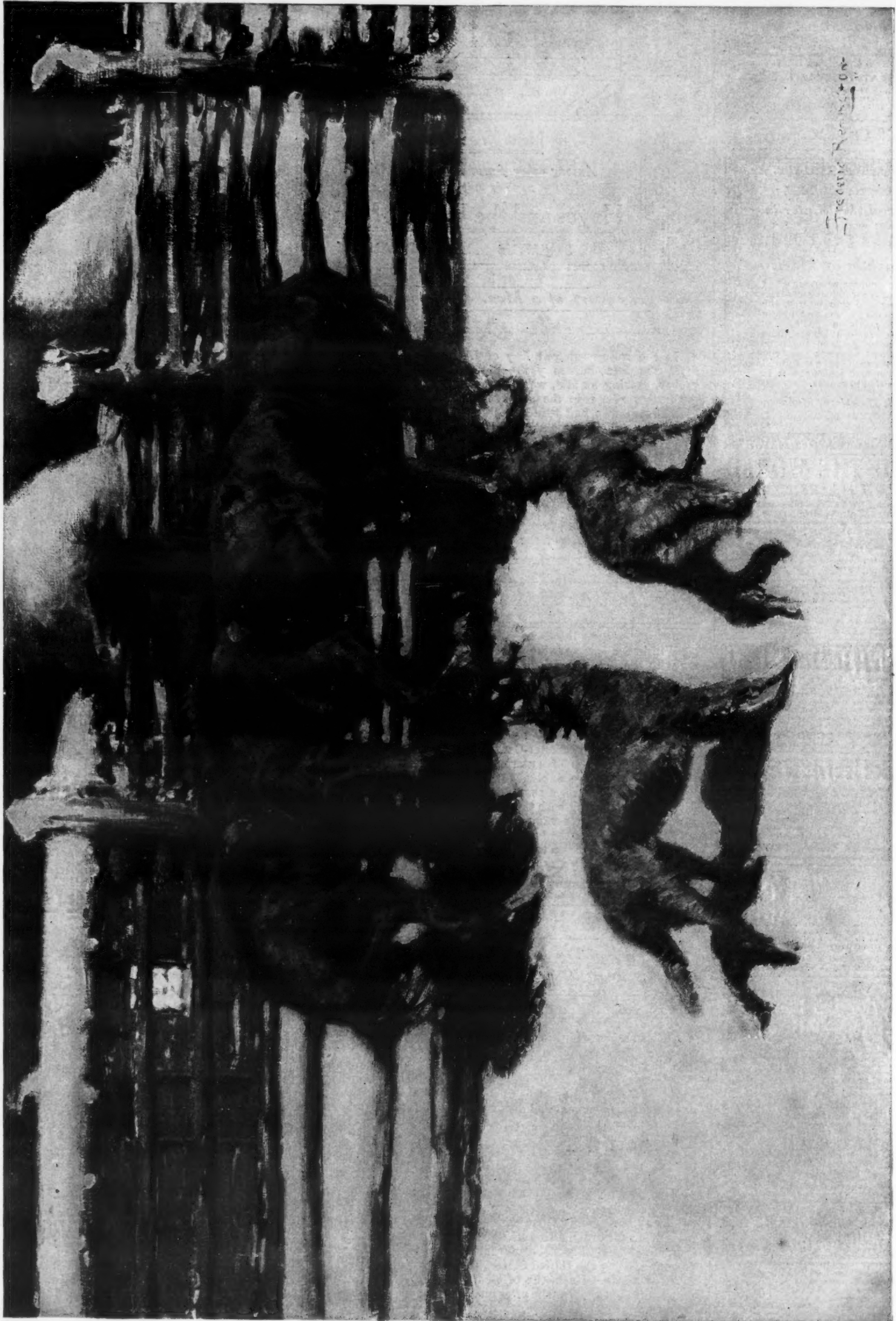
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Wolves have run the ponies in a pasture to the cabin of their natural protector—man—and hesitate whether to bring on a general engagement so near a house

The Call for Help
PAINTED BY FREDERIC REMINGTON

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Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers
Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street
NEW YORK

December 17, 1910

A Faker with a Million a Year

ON NOVEMBER 22, 1905, COLLIER'S threw out of its columns the advertising of the Postum Cereal Company, on the ground that it was advertising its food products as patent medicines. Nearly two years later, on July 27, 1907, in an editorial we spoke of their claims that Grape-Nuts would obviate the necessity for an operation in appendicitis as "lying, and, potentially, deadly lying." A few weeks later, on September 4, 1907, C. W. POST, the owner of the Postum Cereal Company, in an advertisement printed in the newspapers all over the United States, accused COLLIER'S of "prostituting its columns to harm a reputable manufacturer for the purpose of forcing him to advertise." Immediately ROBERT J. COLLIER brought suit for libel, and a trial was had before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York, which on December 3 gave a verdict of \$50,000 in Mr. COLLIER'S favor.

This is the largest verdict ever rendered in a libel case in New York County, and probably in the United States. Among the facts brought out in this suit were these:

1. That POST has been accustomed to advertise "Grape-Nuts" and "Postum" as cure-alls for everything from consumption, appendicitis, and malaria to "Loose Teeth Made Sound by Eating Grape-Nuts."
2. That the passage of the national Food and Drugs Act has compelled him to drop from his Grape-Nuts package the assertion that "one pound of Grape-Nuts has as much nourishment as ten pounds of meat," and from the Postum package the words "Postum Food Coffee."
3. That the testimonials on which he built up his business were practically all paid for, and that they were rewritten in Battle Creek; when we called for them at Battle Creek they were "in our New York attorneys' hands," and when we called for them in New York, the New York attorneys could not produce them.
4. That the only "famous physician" whose name was signed to a Postum testimonial was produced in court by COLLIER'S, and turned out to be a poor old broken-down homeopath, who is now working in a printer's establishment; he received ten dollars for writing his testimonial.
5. That the health officers of Michigan, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and other States, in their official bulletins, have for years been denouncing as preposterous and fraudulent the claims made by the Postum Cereal Company.
6. That the most dangerous thing in the world for one threatened with appendicitis was to eat any food whatever; that, notwithstanding he knew that danger, C. W. POST advertised Grape-Nuts, at fifteen cents a package, for those so threatened.
7. That C. W. POST, the owner of the Postum Cereal Company, while practicing "mental healing" at an institution called "La Vita Inn," where he claims to have cured a case of erysipelas in five minutes merely by looking at the patient, wrote a book called "I Am Well," in which he described himself as "the Pen of Our Father"; that he subsequently elaborated this into "The Road to Wellville," and that his Postum and Grape-Nuts advertising to-day is a combination of mental-suggestion and patent-medicine methods.
8. That POST spends nearly a million a year in advertising, and relies on that to keep out of the newspapers the dangerous nature of the fraud he is perpetrating on the public.
9. That the amount of the verdict would be devoted by COLLIER'S to exposing fraud.

A brief résumé of the testimony in the case of ROBERT J. COLLIER vs. Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., in which are contained some remarkable testimonials on Grape-Nuts from Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY, the United States Government chemist, Dr. ROBERT ABBE, and others will be sent on application to COLLIER'S.

"There's a Verdict"

The Democratic Outlook

IF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY had been sufficiently controlled by the Insurgent or progressive element after Mr. ROOSEVELT left the Presidency, or if Mr. TAFT had not made the fatal error of lining up with the Aldrich-Cannon-Ballinger wing, no change of power would have taken place, because the Democrats had done nothing to earn the confidence of the public. Their record on the tariff had been worse than the average record of the Republicans, to say nothing of the brilliant record of the Insurgents. What will they do now? If they act with intelligence for two years, they will probably sweep the country in November, 1912. It ought to be easy for them, as they have only to introduce a few sensible and honestly progressive measures in the House, support that part of the Administration program which is liberal, and oppose all that means special privilege. They need none of the tricks of politics. They need only a little principle. If they begin their old game of preferring peanut politics to statesmanship, or if the Tammany type of Democrat in Congress is able to sway the party, they will give to the Republicans a chance to win in 1912. In order to win, the Republicans need intelligence on their side and folly on the other, while the Democrats are in the more pleasant situation

where nothing seems needed to assure victory except a very reasonable amount of sense and virtue in themselves.

Where the Railroads Stand Now

IN THE RAILROAD RATE HEARING at Washington, Mr. BRANDEIS demonstrated by witnesses that there is a science of efficiency, a science of reducing costs; that it has been applied in a large number of the most important industries of the United States and Europe, and that it has resulted in increased wages to the laborer, increased profit to the employer, and lower prices to the consumer. That the proof was complete and satisfactory is shown by the following utterances from the two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who sat as judges in the matter:

"COMMISSIONER PROUTY—Mr. BRANDEIS, you can hardly add anything to your case by calling the representative of some other industry and showing that these same principles have been applied there. It is perfectly evident that if they have been applied in one case they can be applied in another analogous case. If the railroads were to show, in answer, some facts which tended to prove that they could not be applied to railroad operations, then you might desire to go further; but it seems to me you have made out your case now as far as it can be made out. . . . [Pages 3387-3388.]

"COMMISSIONER CLEMENTS [sitting as chairman]—Of course this thing could be carried on and on almost indefinitely with respect to different lines of business.

"Mr. BRANDEIS—It could, indeed.

"COMMISSIONER CLEMENTS—And when you have shown that fact and what you have done with respect to several kinds of business, and the details of it, so far as it may be helpful to any extent, does not that illustrate the possibilities in all lines of business just as well as if you were to call them in other cases?

"Mr. BRANDEIS—It does to my mind absolutely. . . ."

The significant point here is contained in the words of Commissioner PROUTY:

"If the railroads were to show, in answer, some facts which tended to prove that they [the principles of efficiency] could not be applied to railroad operations. . . ."

That is precisely the point. The railroads have offered no evidence in rebuttal of Mr. BRANDEIS'S proof. Obviously, if they continue to ask for higher rates, they must show either (1), that the railroads have already put the science of efficiency into practice, or (2), that there is something in the nature of railroading which makes the adoption of the science of efficiency impossible in that particular industry. The railroads do not claim the first; in the second lies their only opportunity. Before they can in good faith ask for higher rates, and before the Interstate Commerce Commission can in fairness grant them, the railroad managers must show that there is something inherent in their business which prevents them from doing what has already been done in the Bethlehem Steel Works, in the Panhard automobile factories, in making concrete, in Mr. FRANK GILBRETH'S contracting business, in the manufacture of cotton, and in other similar industries.

An Advancing Wave

IF GERMANY DECIDES to allow the importation of foreign cattle, the reason will be that the Conservative Party, now in power, is looking for measures to limit the great liberal wave that is expected at the next elections. The cost of living is mainly causing the swing toward the Liberal and Socialist parties. VON BÜLOW was able to check this tendency by his tact and progressiveness, but since he lost his head on the issue of the inheritance tax the Government has been strongly reactionary—swayed by the interests of the agrarian and aristocratic classes, and thus preparing the same fate for itself that the Standpat Republicans have been preparing for themselves since Mr. ROOSEVELT, ceasing to be President, ceased at the same time to be able to induce the people to put up with the sins of his party. The social tide in Germany is rising. Unless a foreign war should intervene to postpone internal progress, there will either be a great democratization of the Government or there will be a revolution, for the Government, as it exists to-day, by no means represents the wishes of a majority of the people.

Red Tape

GOVERNMENT ROUTINE often creaks very loudly. The attempt of our War Office to manage one flying machine has been a farcical example of this awkwardness. In order to avoid destructive technicalities the WRIGHT brothers sometimes had to furnish at their own expense parts needed for repairs; they had to pay express charges themselves, and the officer in charge of the machine, during certain periods, had to pay out more of his own money than of the money of the Government.

From a Tired Man in Illinois

THIS LETTER COMES from a Peoria County friend of ours who is tired:

PRINCEVILLE, PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS, November 29, 1910.

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY—Speaking of love songs and monotonous titles thereto, why not broaden your activities and help the busy editors? The following list of absolutely new subjects for write-ups, while short, will nevertheless last some time, and is hereby offered without let or hindrance:

"High Cost of Living."	"Dull Anecdotes of Prominent People."
"Back to the Farm."	"Clean Sport in Colleges."
"Automobile and the Farmer."	"Coming Back."
"A Dollar a Minute in Poultry."	

To the following second list, however, all rights are reserved. Terms on application:

"Cost of High Living."
 "Who Pays the Rent in Cities?"
 "Clothes—Cost of Actual Wear Obtained in Proportion to Style Paid for."
 "Rheumatism, Chiggers, Weeds, Cinch-bugs, Depreciation, and Soil Erosion on the Farm."

"Driving Hogs Over Cracks in the Floor of a Bridge."

"Hell on Earth and Why We Stand It (Serial)."

"Overhead Charges on the Poultry Farm."

"Have Our Bird-men Passed the Pin-feather Stage?"

"How it Feels to be a Democrat."

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD AUTEN, JR.

Broadway

FROM "THE SPOTLIGHT," the latest means through which Mr. GEORGE M. COHAN seeks to express his many-sided genius, we call the following:

"Did you ever see an actor handed a part? He doesn't look at it. He holds it in his hand. If there's a lot of it, he calls it magnificent. If it feels light to him, he knows it's rotten. I remember handing a vaudeville part to a man some years ago. It weighed about two pounds. 'I think it's a great part for you,' I said. He lifted it. 'By gad, I know it is,' he said. I wonder that actors don't carry scales to weigh the words assigned them. An actor is a great critic—the same as the Fairbanks scales."

Managers and some of our most prosperous playwrights are great critics, too. We are not sure that the former mightn't find the Fairbanks method simpler and more effective than the one they generally employ for measuring dramatic power or charm. Statistics of money—especially money somebody else is making—means, after all, a rather chilly sort of enchantment. About statistics of weight there is something human and hearty. Instead of trying to get people to come to a play by telling them that the house is sold out for months to come, why not something in this vein: "Two Hundred Tons of Happy Humans Saw the 'Blue Jay' Last Night—There's a Reason," or "The Floor at 'The Gaiety Theatre' Sustains a Weight of Three Hundred Pounds to the Square Inch—It Has To," and so on. The possibilities are limitless. One of our successful playwrights, the author of that virile drama which for present purposes may be called "The Grafters," went to see BARRIE'S "What Every Woman Knows." In the lobby between the acts a friend of ours asked him what he thought of the play. The great man paused for a moment, wrapped in thought. "I wonder how much of a play this really is?" he said dubiously. "Let's see. This is the second Tuesday of the third week. I'll just go up to the theater and see what 'The Grafters' did on that night."

Books for Boys

ARE YOU AN UNCLE or an aunt, good reader? And are you successfully solving the recurrent problem of what to give to nephews or nieces? Parents, with their first-hand information, have an easy task compared with more distant relatives. The boys are hardest to suit. Elimination helps; never give a knife, he would rather pick out his own; never give him an inkstand, he has several already, and hates to write. He is certain to be pleased with white mice; but such a gift is often not popular with parents. Possibly you invariably send him a book; in that case you should be learned in tastes of youth. Perhaps your nephew helps you out by telling what he wants, after the manner of a boarding-school lad of whom BARRIE tells:

"DEAR UNCLE [he wrote]—I suppose you are to give me a six-shilling thing again as a Christmas present, so I drop you a line not to buy me something I don't want, as it is only thirty-nine days to Christmas. I think I'll have a book again, but not a fairy tale or any of that sort, nor the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' nor any of the old books. There is a rattling story called 'Kidnapped,' by H. RIDER HAGGARD, but it is only five shillings, so if you thought of it you could make up the six shillings by giving me a football belt. Last year you gave me 'The Formation of Character,' and I read it with great mental improvement and all that; but this time I want a change, namely, (1) not a fairy tale, (2) not an old book, (3) not mental-improvement book. Don't fix on anything without first telling me what it is."

Thus advised, the task becomes easier. Avoid as the plague most of the diluted histories, and the milk-and-water fiction with a platitudinous moral in every paragraph, which are commonly exploited as juvenile books. "Kidnapped," not by H. RIDER HAGGARD, will stand the test. So will "Treasure Island," not to mention "Captains Courageous." Moreover, "Tom Brown at Rugby" is still potent to weave a spell. Some find "Ivanhoe" or the "Tale of Two Cities" enthralling even today. And a few boys enjoy "Kim" and "Henry Esmond." A book less known than these, but sure to charm any wholesome boy, is GEORGE KENNAN'S "Tent Life in Siberia." Great books for lads exist, if you will but take the pains to seek them out.

Little Ruth and Theresa

A PLACE ZEALOUS in the cause of education is worthy of publicity. Such a community seems to be Berryville, in Carroll County, Arkansas, if we may generalize from some items in the "North Arkansas Star," published in that town. In nearly a column of "Public School Notes," printed upon the first page, are these:

"Room two is trying to excell in quality of work done."

Perhaps from this room will spring some future editor of the "Star" who would never think of spelling excel with two l's.

"KATYE PERKINS, RUTH DOSS, and THERESA SMITH did not whisper last week."

And immediately below:

"KATYE PERKINS and JAY RUSSELL made perfect in spelling every day last week."

Good for KATYE; and JAY may yet be the future editor above referred to.

"In the near future all the patrons of the school who are interested in maintaining or improving the good work of the school will be asked to join the School Improvement Association and see what can be done by a united effort on the part of home and school."

Parents and teachers working together can do more than twice as much as either alone.

"The Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs offers two scholarships in the University of Arkansas, one for young men and one for young women, for the purpose of making the university better known and appreciated throughout the State and to give the young men and women from small places and of limited means the advantages of the State University."

"One of these will be awarded to the young man making the highest grade in a competitive examination, and the other to the young woman making the highest grade."

Here is a plan which might mean a college course for those who otherwise would go without. Indeed, the whole attitude toward education in this little town suggests a wholesome community. The "Star" has the spirit of a good country newspaper. One hopes that KATYE and RUTH and JAY, and their parents also, appreciate, as well as the city dwellers who envy them, that they are much better off in Berryville than they would be in the cities where half the population of the United States have their homes. A good many wise persons believe that this nation is approaching an economic situation which will uproot many people from the cities and turn the tide back to the farms and villages; it will cause a good many hardships temporarily, but who can deny that in the long run it will be infinitely better for the little RUTHS and THERESAS?

A Kansas Town's Boast

VARIOUS ARE THE BOASTS when cities advertise. Population, railways, factories, homes, bank clearings, parks, and boulevards, opportunities for the young man and the inducements offered to capital are the most popular topics from a long list. But no longer is it possible to make a lasting impression with no material other than the statistics on these staples of argument, so the city boosters are beginning to hunt for facts that are more distinctive. One of the most successful communities in this search is Winfield, Kansas. "Watch Winfield Win" or "Ask for the Athens of Southern Kansas" won't do for this town's catch line. Winfield challenges public attention with this boast:

"More bath tubs and sleeping-porches than any town in Kansas!"

For brevity, the slogan reads, "A fresh air city," but the corollaries are many. One is that dust in the air carries germs; hence, Winfield treats its pavements with crude oil. The house-fly is another peril of the air, hence Winfield swats the fly with Kansas vigor. Bath tubs and sleeping-porches, with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, stand for happiness and morality as well as for the blessings that may be estimated in tons and gallons and dollars.

Pie

A GIRL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION in the hills of eastern Oklahoma baked a pie which has since become famous. She carried it tenderly to the town of two buildings which wears the somewhat suggestive name of Needmore. In the schoolhouse a pie social was being held. The high rating of the pie social among society events is too well known to require elaboration, and this occasion was made what is called more auspicious because of the presence of the Hon. CHARLES E. CREAGER, member of Congress and candidate for reelection. The pies and auxiliary delicacies cooked by the Cherokee girls were packed in boxes which were sold at auction by a Mr. BURK, an orator. Each buyer found in his lunch box the name of a partner for the supper. Congressman CREAGER bought a box. But he didn't know the rules. He failed to hunt up his partner; he didn't like pie; he slipped outdoors when he thought no one was looking and tossed that disk of pastry and pumpkin over the fence. And he innocently supposed that his duty had been fulfilled when he returned the empty plate to the address enclosed in the box. When Auctioneer BURK heard of this insult to the pie and its cook, he denounced the Hon. CREAGER in public with some of the oratory for which the name of BURKE is famous. And when this had been done to a true pumpkin-pie brown, Mr. BURK elaborated the speech before the county chairman, who became aggrieved at the auctioneer's choice of English and remonstrated by firing two shots at him with a revolver. In consequence, the story of the pie that missed its destiny became a burning issue as well as an insult to a proud and ancient nation. Election is over. Returns, fairly accurate though unofficial, say CREAGER is defeated.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING

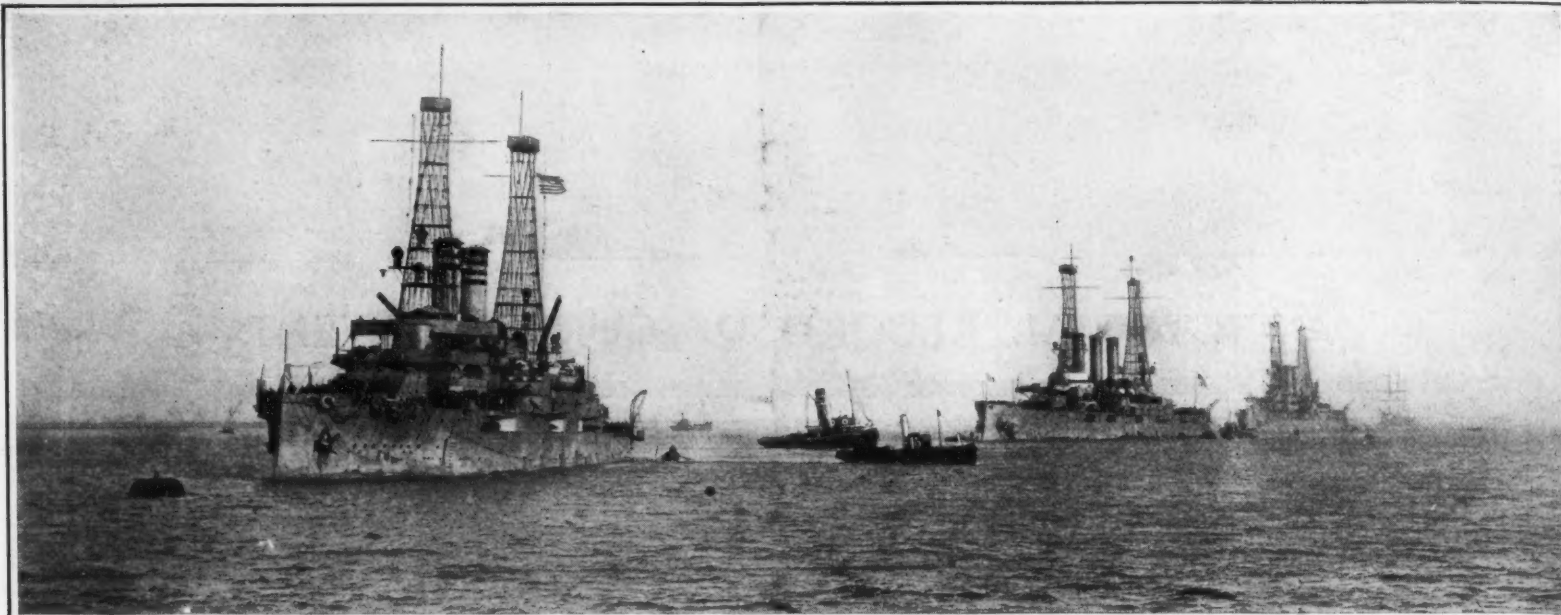
A PICTORIAL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



Different from Any Bridge Ever Built Before

ONE hundred and fifty feet above a rushing stream whose depth rendered the usual central supports impossible, a steel bridge, differing in construction from any built in the past, is nearing completion for the use of the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad. It is located near Box Canon, Washington, and will extend from cliff to cliff across the Pend Oreille River. At this point the water is known to be more than 230 feet deep, and in places bottom has never been reached. As the photograph shows the bridge is being built entirely without the aid of false work or side supports. So far it has been balanced by weighting the shore span with six hundred tons of steel rails. When finally completed the bridge will weigh more than one thousand tons, and, it is said, will be the longest span in the world constructed in this manner.

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING



The United States battleships at anchor in the harbor at Gravesend, England

THE culminating event in the visit of the Atlantic fleet to the ports of England and France was the entertainment given December 2 and 3 to the officers and men of the vessels then in English waters by the corporation of the City of London. On the first day, with all the pomp of ancient ceremony, all the officers, from midshipman to rear-admiral, were passed down a glittering gantlet to the dais where the Lord and Lady Mayoress were waiting. The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Rear-Admiral Murdock, and Ambassador Reid made cordial speeches upon the strength of Anglo-Saxon friendship. On the following day the luncheon was repeated in honor of 750 blue-jackets, who came on special trains from Gravesend and Weymouth. A large crowd watched the detachment as it marched through the city to the Guildhall. The American Tar has attracted great interest in both England and France,



The Mayor of Gravesend paying a visit to Rear-Admiral Murdock on the U.S.S. Minnesota

according to newspaper comment, on account of his trim, intelligent appearance, and also on account of his good behavior. With the solemn interest of a tourist, he has visited every place of historical note, and has been conspicuous, but in no way offensive, in fashionable cafes, and even at the Opera. The only unpleasantness so far reported occurred at Cherbourg, where the town had not sufficient accommodation to receive the sailors, and a number of them, who were compelled to walk the streets in the rain all night, gave voice to a little riotous discontent. The visit has furnished much material to foreign cartoonists and photographers. The lattice-work masts of the battleships have perhaps attracted the most attention in naval circles. One of the most picturesque features of the visit was a game of American football played in London between teams from two of the ships—a game which was watched with great interest by the English sportsmen



A bus full of American sailors seeing London



Bluejackets on the Idaho perusing a French illustrated paper

With the American Sailors on Their Holiday Visit to England and France

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A RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS



The House of Governors, which opened its third annual conference at Frankfort, Kentucky, and finished the session in Louisville, November 29-December 3

The Conferring Governors

THE first session of the House of Governors to be held outside the national capital opened in Frankfort, Kentucky, on November 29. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Governor-elect of New Jersey, sounding the key-note of the Conference, dwelt upon the growing national importance of the Governorship in present interstate relations, and pointed out the need for exercising all the authority not specially delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government—although "we have no foolish or pedantic jealousy of Federal power. We believe in the exercise of Federal powers to the utmost extent whenever it is necessary that they should be brought into action for the common benefit." At the close of the session, notwithstanding these sturdy sentiments, the executives found they had really accomplished little beyond eating and drinking; and it was decided to

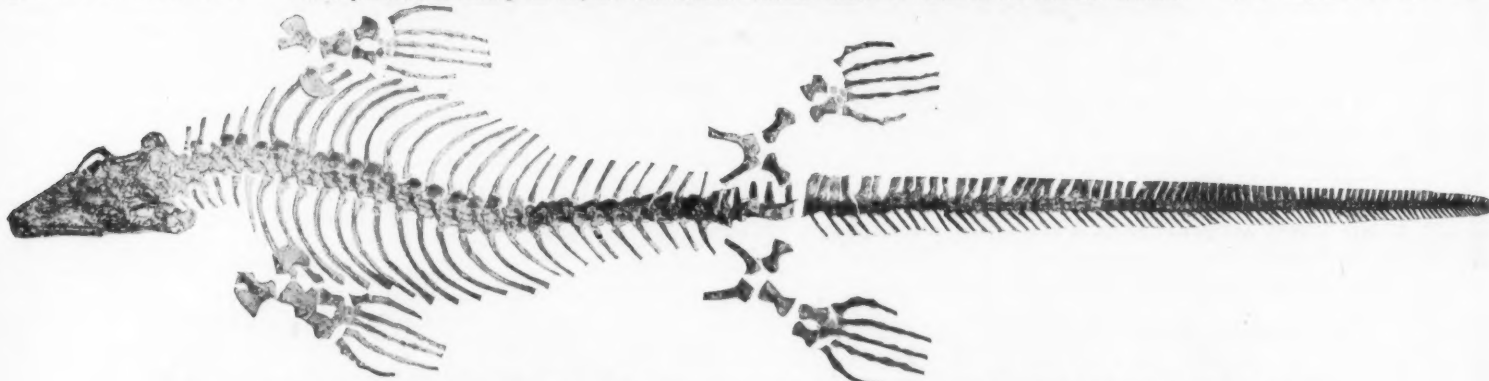


Paris policemen seizing the Royalist who attacked Premier Briand of France in the Tuileries Gardens

have the program of the next gathering more frugal. From left to right in the photograph, top row, are: Governors Marshall, Indiana; Brown, Georgia; Harmon, Ohio; McGovern, Wisconsin; Weeks, Connecticut; Pothier, Rhode Island; Kitchen, North Carolina; Shafroth, Colorado; Sloan, Arizona; Deneen, Illinois; Spry, Utah. Bottom row: Norris, Montana; Ansel, South Carolina; Plaisted, Maine; Hadley, Missouri; Neal, Alabama; Willson, Kentucky; Fort, New Jersey; Noel, Mississippi; Mann, Virginia; Draper, Massachusetts

Assaulting the French Premier

AS M. Briand was walking in the Tuileries Gardens with President Fallières a Royalist struck the Premier twice in the face. The crowd set upon the Royalist and would have beaten him to death if he had not been rescued by a squad of policemen



A gigantic fossil probably five million years old which has just been presented to the Museum of Paleontology of the University of Toronto

From the Farthest Ages

A SNAKE-LIKE saurian seventeen feet long was taken from the cretaceous formation in the State of Kansas, and was presented to the University of Toronto, Canada, last month. The skeleton is almost perfect, and is altogether one of the rarest possessions of any college on the continent. Professor Coleman of the University estimates that it is probably five million years since the reptile existed. It belongs to the family of Mosasauridae, and is labeled the *Platycarpus Coryphaeus*. At the present time the skeleton has to be divided into two sections, since none of the cases in the museum of mineralogy, geology, and paleontology, where it has been installed, is large enough to contain it in its entirety. The reptile apparently resembled an enormous lizard

o Dec. 17



The monument which was recently unveiled at Savannah, Georgia, to General James Edward Oglethorpe

To the Founder of Georgia

A STATUE to General Oglethorpe, by the sculptor D. C. French, was unveiled in Savannah in November. On the 13th of January, 1733, the ship *Ann* dropped anchor in American waters, bearing General Oglethorpe and a colony of thirty-five families. On the 12th of February they settled upon the present site of Savannah, and a few days later began the construction of the first clapboard houses in Georgia. General Oglethorpe was a vigorous military Governor and carried the young colony with distinction through several campaigns against the Indians and the Spaniards. As chairman of the House of Commons commission to investigate the prison conditions of England he is seen as the central figure of a well-known painting by Hogarth

COMMENT ON CONGRESS

THE main business of the Democratic Congress which was elected in November is to revise the tariff downward. Just as soon as they approach this task, they will be confronted by a choice of methods: They can reduce it *as a whole*, at once, in the manner that has been followed in the past, or they can reduce it *schedule by schedule*. In making their choice between these two methods the Democrats are likely to develop their first serious difference of opinion. Champ Clark believes in revision schedule by schedule. So does B. G. Humphreys of Mississippi, who says:

"I am in favor of revising the tariff by schedules, beginning with Schedule K, and I believe the revision should be based on the principle of difference of production cost here and abroad."

On the other hand, a large number of earnest members among the Democrats in Congress sincerely believe that the party's duty to the public is an immediate and complete revision downward *as a whole*. This point of view is represented by S. H. Dent, Jr., an Alabama Democratic member, who says, in a letter to the New York "Times":

"Replying generally to your inquiry, I beg to state that I am in favor of an immediate revision downward of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law."

"I am opposed to the principle of protection, and favor as perfect a revenue tariff as can be drawn. I will support any measure or method that will tend to bring about a revenue tariff as early as possible."

An experienced Democratic member from Illinois is more emphatic:

"I am not in favor of revising the tariff one schedule at a time. I am in favor of a complete revision of the Payne-Aldrich law and to be accomplished by one bill."

Undoubtedly the point of view which is at once the wisest and most representative of the temper of the country is expressed by a newly elected member, Steven B. Ayres of New York:

"I am in favor at once of a reduction of the tariff in special cases, such as the immoral Schedule K—woolen schedule, and also in those schedules relating to foods and building materials. But there should be no general revision of the tariff which would upset business."

"On the contrary, a tariff commission with plenary power should be appointed to put the tariff on a strictly business basis and take it out of politics."

Fair Words

IN THAT part of President Taft's annual message which refers to the tariff occurs this sentence:

"Whether or not the protective policy is to be continued and the degree of protection to be accorded to our home industries are questions which the people must decide through their chosen representatives."

If Mr. Taft is as open-minded as his words seem, he will call a special session of the new Congress to meet on March 5 next and put into effect the mandate of the people expressed in the recent election.

What the Tariff Commission Is Doing

HENRY C. EMERY is the chairman of the Tariff Board, created by the Payne-Aldrich bill, which is investigating the cost of manufacture with a view to recommending reductions in the tariff, schedule by schedule. Mr. Emery recently indicated the order in which they are taking up their work:

"Whether wisely or unwisely we decided to concentrate, for the moment, on Schedule M (pulp and paper), Schedule K (wool and woolens), and Schedule G (farm products)."

"Preliminary work is being done on Schedule A (chemicals), Schedule C (metals and manufactures of), and Schedule I (cottons)."

It is well that wool is early on the list. Aldrich described Schedule K as "the very citadel of protection," and President Taft admitted that it is indefensible. Lumber and iron ought to have been put, with wool, on the commission's "urgent" list.

The People's Handicap

THE present tariff became a law August 5, 1909. Every open-minded person in the United States knows that the law was thoroughly unpopular on that day, and that if the people of the country had had a chance to pass judgment on it they would

By MARK SULLIVAN

have repudiated it by an enormous majority. But they did not have an opportunity.

There was no chance for the people to express themselves through their ballots for more than a year later—until the Congressional election November 8, 1910. At that election they did express their disapproval of the tariff by changing the Republican majority of Congress to a Democratic majority of over sixty. This Democratic Congress will not normally meet until almost another year has passed—until the first Monday in December, 1911. Assuming that it should go at once into the business of making a new tariff, it would be the summer of 1912 before the work could be completed. And after the Democratic Lower House has done its work, there is still a Republican Senate and a Republican President to reckon with. It all goes to show how difficult is the machinery of expressing the people's will. Once a party entrenched in power has made a tariff, it takes not a single election, but steady pressure exerted over a period of years, to undo the work.

Senator Oliver's Batting Average

IN THE United States Senate, during the session of Congress which framed the present tariff bill, there were 129 roll-calls. On these Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania voted thus: *Against* ALDRICH, 1; *with* ALDRICH, 102; not voting, 26. Senator Oliver is a candidate for reelection before the Pennsylvania Legislature which assembles in January. Members of the Legislature, or others interested, can procure an amplification of Senator Oliver's record upon application to this paper.

In Massachusetts

JUST how far the Democratic success at the recent elections will be a response to the people's demand for progressive measures is indicated partly by the sort of candidate that has turned up for the new Democratic Senatorships—Sheehan in New York, John R. McLean in Ohio, James Smith, Jr., in New Jersey, and, finally, William A. Gaston in Massachusetts. To send Gaston to the Senate because Lodge is too reactionary would be the most illogical absurdity in contemporary politics. It would be substituting the master for the servant. Lodge is a politician who serves the interests; Gaston is the interests. Lodge is a thoroughgoing follower of Aldrich, and his presence in the Senate has been a national misfortune for years, but it is entirely within reason to say that the progressive interests of Massachusetts and the nation are safer with Lodge in the Senate than with Gaston. Gaston is the head and front of a small and tightly bound organization which dominates most of the banking and corporation interests of the State. He is president of the biggest bank in New England; he is the head of Boston's principal corporation law firm; with one other man he dominates the Boston Elevated and most of the other local public service institutions. The mere enumeration of these connections does not, of course, constitute an opprobrium upon any man, nor are they alone good reasons, if there were nothing else, why Mr. Gaston should not receive some kinds of honor and distinction from his State. But these connections do disqualify him for the United States Senate at a time when the chief business of that body deals with controversies between organized wealth and the people. Moreover, Mr. Gaston has not, as respects the public, conducted himself in these banking and corporation connections fairly or honorably. He has been the political agent of the combination; his person is the link between big business and corrupt politics; he has spent money lavishly; he has made the heelers and the political contractors his agents and lieutenants; he has persistently fought the progressive movement in Boston, and he has used his political power to advance the interests of his corporations in the Legislature. In the United States Senate he would come close to filling the shoes of Aldrich. *Is this what the Massachusetts Democrats are going to do with their victory?*

Those of our friends among the smaller newspapers who do not maintain Washington correspondents of their own are invited to make use of Collier's Washington office. Inquiries about pending legislation, questions as to how any one Member voted on a particular roll-call, requests for copies of bills, and all similar communications will be answered promptly and with pleasure. Our undertaking to serve our readers and friends through answering questions about the Government at Washington is practically without limit, except in matters involving prolonged investigation. In these cases we shall always be glad to make suggestions and point out how the desired information can most readily be secured. Write or telegraph

Collier's Congressional Record
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

The
December

Outdoor America

Edited by
CASPAR WHITNEY

The Playthings of Other Days

The History of the World as it is Told by the Toys of Children

IT IS delightful to know that Louis XIV paid six thousand francs to Henri de Gisey for an army of cardboard soldiers to give to Monseigneur le Dauphin; by and by these toy battalions of infantry and squadrons of cavalry were joined by a large army of silver soldiers, complete with horses, guns, and machines of war. It was Merlin, one of the King's silversmiths, who designed these toys, and a pathetic interest attaches to them, in that the toy army was eventually melted down in order to pay for the army of flesh and blood that was fighting the King's wars.

Little Treasures of the Past

THE history of the world is crystallized in the children's toys; each great war leaves soldiers in the nursery cupboard dressed correctly to a strap and button. This has always been so. As each successive age in the world's history has gone by, the weapons of that age have passed to the hands of the boys as toys. There are in our great museums miniature cross-bows, spears, and shields—toy armor as finely inlaid and engraved as any real accouterments is occasionally to be seen, and old prints show the boys playing with such figures. Even the children of the French Revolution had their toy guillotines—one of these is in the possession of the author. The army of Frederick the Great was the first complete lead army to be placed on the market for purchase by the general public. It was Jean Georges Helpert who produced them; he died in 1794 at Nuremberg. The army of Napoleon followed; then Wellington and his generals; then heroes of the Crimean and Peninsular wars came; in turn to be replaced by the khaki of the South African and the little Jap heroes. The serious pursuits of adults form the basis of nearly all play, for the imitative faculty is strongest in childhood. It is not surprising, therefore, to find toy chariots and game-birds among the playthings of ancient Greece and Rome, for we may be sure the little boys and girls fought toy quail and played at chariot races when they saw their fathers and big brothers indulging in such pursuits. It is for this reason that "playing church" is the favorite game in so many families. The children engage without levity or offense, simply obeying their imitative instinct; in all countries where there is elaborate ritual, miniature ecclesiastical toys are to be purchased—from the toy shrines of China and Japan to the reliquary and altar candles of the Roman Catholics.

Two thousand years before Christ there were toy water-carriers and kneaders of bread—one of these latter works with a string by which the arms of the worker are made to move; this, together with a toy animal with movable jaws of the same epoch, are the earliest mechanical toys we have examined.

It is only the dull child or the dull adult

who needs an elaborate toy to amuse him. Those richly gifted with imagination will prefer simple figures, so that they may weave their own story.

John Ruskin attributed much of his thorough knowledge of balance and construction in architecture to the fact that he was allowed no toys in his childhood except a number of rough-hewn wooden bricks which had been made by sawing a plank into squares.

In alluding to the historical, the character-building, and the literary side, we have done no more than touch on the outer fringe of our subject. The beginnings of outdoor games and of all play implements for the

By MRS. F. NEVILL JACKSON

development of strength and beauty are most interesting. The ancient Egyptians played intricate ball games, the Romans a form of lacrosse. Football has its deities in Japan, and the ancient Saxons played a kind of baseball, bandy, and golf.

There is another aspect of the subject, namely, the high artistic value of old toys.

It must be remembered that in the old days there were no special toy-makers who constructed more or less fragile models of real things, as they do now, for children to play with; mercifully there was no demand for cheap playthings that come to pieces in one's fingers and so demoralize the child in its sense of the beauty of good construction. Toy-making had no separate guild; the gold or silversmith might get a special order, and, as in the case above, would make machines of war for some lucky young nobleman; or a fine piece of furniture would be ordered for a mansion, and the grateful craftsman might make the piece in miniature for the doll's house of his master's little daughter. The potters of Lowestoft and Staffordshire, the porcelain makers of Chelsea, Sevres, and Dresden did not disdain to make toy services and miniature vessels for dollie's use; and, moreover, these specimens are as well finished and exquisitely decorated as any made for big people, and are found in the cabinets of all the great European collectors.

In the Victoria and Albert Museum there are pieces of a doll's dinner service of the old transfer type; on each the name of the little owner appears, Miss de Vaux. In the author's family is a complete Leeds dinner service of fifty pieces: the soup-plates measure one and a half inches across. A toilet-table, four and a half inches in height, was made as a miniature replica of one made in the eighteenth century for Mrs. Crowley of Barking Hall,

tioned in "Der Goldschmiede Merkzeichen" by Dr. Marc Rosenberg. It is quite possible that somewhere there exists a doll's house furnished by Chippendale and his school of students and workmen—what a treasure such a dainty affair would be!

In the seventeenth century, when great luxury in living was spreading rapidly, magnificent dolls' houses were constructed; fortunately a few specimens remain to show how beautiful and complete was the self-contained mansion of the nobleman of that day.

An Antique Doll-House

ONE such fine house, measuring 4 feet 9 inches by 4 feet, has no fewer than twelve rooms, besides a large square entrance hall and landings; it is dated 1639. On the ground floor are eight small rooms, of which one is the larder, where miniature hams and poultry hang from the ceiling; three are servants' bedrooms, one a cowshed with cows in the stalls and burnished brass milking-pails, a beer cellar and storeroom or shop, without which no great house was complete; here tiny bales of cloth and silk are stored, rolls of string, morsels of sponge, tins of spice, rice, sugar, and all that was required in all departments of the great house; and a till and account book shows us the order and method of the housekeeper, whose task was no sinecure, we may be sure; cheese-presses, cream pans and churn are in the dairy. The kitchen is well equipped with brass and copper pans, rolling-pins and pastry-board, and even a list of food in season each month hangs on the wall. In the stately parlors the ceilings are painted, the walls paneled, and the floors of parquet; silver sconces hold miniature candles, while madam herself sits at a table with a work-basket in which are fairy reels and thimble, scissors, and tape-measure; playing-cards half an inch long are on the table, and the inevitable German coffee tray is in a corner.

In a room on the upper floor are arranged piles of sheets, bundles of serviettes the size of a postage stamp, towels and pillow-cases, all tied up with colored ribbons.

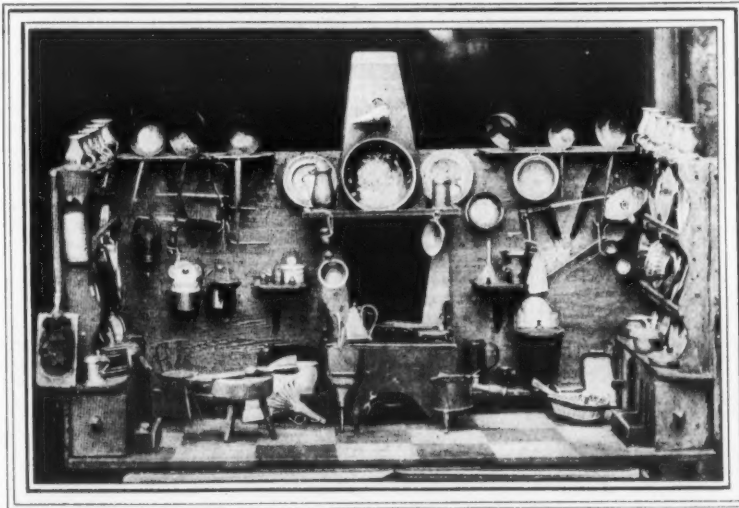
In the bedrooms everything is most complete, and the nursery has one of the old-fashioned stands for teaching a child to walk, and a rocking horse two and a half inches high.

Such houses were used as toys of instruction, and the little girls of the family who might one day own big houses such as this as their homes were well grounded in its working from their earliest youth. A magnificent example such as that described above is very rare and of extreme value; its use in showing the social and domestic side of a bygone age is delightful.

Smaller and simpler houses exist, but though the rooms are fewer, they are no less com-

pletely equipped, and an artisan's dwelling holds mugs of pewter and brass and copper repoussé vessels, besides all the necessary furniture and a great linen-press, where each tiny specimen is marked in cross-stitch.

It is strange that nearly all old dolls are grown up. It is very rare to find a baby doll earlier than the nineteenth century; occasionally one may be seen in the arms of a nurse, as a fine Renaissance doll recently seen in Paris. Perhaps this would be more correctly described as a doll's doll; it was dressed when the house of Valois was reigning in France. White silk, elaborately embroidered, was the material used for the dress.



The instructive German toy kitchen of the last century

Needham Market, Suffolk; it was given by the original owner to Lady Elizabeth Ashburnham, her granddaughter, who was daughter of John, third Earl of Ashburnham. By her it was bequeathed to Miss Swinburne, niece of Lady Jane Ashburnham and Admiral Charles H. Swinburne, in whose possession it now is. To complete this dainty silver toilet-table is a little looking-glass with rope pattern edge and galleries to hold the candlesticks in place; on a tray is a powdering brush with long handle for brushing the powder from my lady dollie's hair. This silver specimen bears the hall-mark of the year in which it was made.

The Art of Ancient Toys

IN THE toys of the Middle Ages and in the days of the Renaissance we find the same fine workmanship which makes the early toys works of art. Probably Cellini himself made some toys of gold and silver; certainly Peter Winter did so. A specimen beautifully engraved with flowers and festoons is now in the Nuremberg Museum; it is dated 1702 and is men-

Nineteenth century
Italian wax doll
Dec. 17Early Victorian com-
position doll

It was so quilted in lozenges that a tiny bouquet of conventionalized blossoms comes in the center of each square. Guipure and passementerie of the period trim the bodice in horizontal lines, and are also used in lavish quantities on the skirt. There is an embroidered undersleeve, a ruffle edged with lace, and a high cap of satin embroidered. The baby supported on the left arm has skirts of flowing blue silk, long sleeves reminiscent of the sixteenth century fashion, and undersleeves with bands of silver lace.

A young child doll was brought out in Paris when the little King of Rome was a baby, and since then child dolls have been much more popular; in fact, it is now the exception to see a grown-up doll. The

dolls of the First Empire and of the Directory are strange specimens with their high waists and extravagant clothing.

Costliness in toys, though much to be deprecated, is no new thing. In old wardrobe accounts, social diaries, and such documents one reads of many examples which would have distressed the great Rousseau, who was such an advocate for few and simple playthings. The Duchess of Orleans, in 1722, gave to the Infanta of Spain a doll and clothing costing twenty-two thousand francs. There was quite a notable doll-dressing incident in 1497, when one was prepared for Isabella, Queen of Spain, by Anne of Bretagne. When completed, the trousseau was not considered fine enough, and a fresh one had to be made.

All this is set forth in the royal accounts, and those who provide a few cheap garments for the dolls of the present day would be astonished at the prices paid.

With regard to the antiquity of the doll. An Egyptian-Roman rag doll stuffed with papyrus, found at Behnesch during the excavations in 1896, is the earliest known specimen; it measures three and a half inches. As this toy dates from the third century before Christ, we may accept its red woolen band as the earliest example of doll dressing. Movable dolls and the history of the marionette take us over the ages from when Rothin had his marionette theater at Athens up to the pathetic bag of puppets hidden in a cellar during the French Revolution because Punch was dressed as an aristocrat.

Exploring the Philippine Forest

To Make One's Way Requires the Instinct of a Pathfinder—and a Sharp Bolo

By CHARLES A. GILCHRIST

Every tree crotch is a bed of orchids, and every limb is completely festooned with large and small leaved clinging vines, climbing palms, and the convolvulus. Here are to be found fine specimens of the bird's-nest fern, which perches in a tree and derives its subsistence from the decay of dead leaves that accidentally drop within the enclosure, and the gigantic shapely tree-fern, each highly prized for transplanting to Manila gardens.

Even at the very summit the tropical luxuriance prevails to such an extent that a glimpse of the surround-

level will pretty surely shiver in these damp mists a few thousand feet higher up. Ridges are easily followed in ascending, and are almost impossible to follow in descending unless the greatest care is taken to keep to the blazed trail made in coming up. Many have been unintentionally benighted through lack of precaution, for in the ecstasy of reaching the summit one is apt to tarry in beautiful surroundings until he finds himself persistently diverging from the ridge he has been traveling. Soon he is just as persistently dropping into an ever-sharpening gully. Apprehension begins to rise, and with redoubled energy he scrambles up the nearest ridge only to find it is the wrong one, with no signs of his lost trail. In a frenzy he pushes on and on, jumping down from big fern-bedecked rocks, scrambling under and over fallen trees, rushing some thickets, cutting through some and making detours around others, dripping with perspiration and stumbling through pools of water, until he suddenly stops, breathless—to think it over. The forest has grown darker and the silence of the great trees is ominously depressing—it is their sinister invitation to spend the night.

The Dread Night

HOWEVER, whether lost or in camp, he must observe that much of the characteristic fascination of these deep jungles is lost at night; at least, so far as the sense of sight goes, for instead of those magic color transformations that attend sunrise and sunset in open country, and the night-long procession of the stars, there is nothing but the sudden dropping and rising of an impenetrable void, so black one seems to really feel it. This perhaps makes the ear more sensitive, and every little sound works upon the imagination. The croak of a lizard may be read into the bark of some wild quadruped slaking his thirst at a pool perhaps not fifty feet away, while the hundred insect noises may mean anything from the hiss of a snake to the chatter of monkeys. Strange phosphorescent lights punctuate the darkness, but illuminate nothing—fireflies and glowworms leave shining tracks. Most spectacular is the effect of the fireflies when they congregate on a certain kind of tree that attracts them in great numbers. It is like an illuminated Christmas tree, and the flashing of the lights produces an illusion as if they were moving rapidly in all directions. So thickly covered with the "lightning bugs" are these trees that a faint glow of greenish light seems to surround them.

Of the nocturnal forest noises, the sighing of the wind in the canopy overhead is a dread one, for often it is the precursor of rain. At such times a distant rushing sound rises to a roar as it approaches, and down comes the rain with a noise as if forty thousand devils were dancing on an iron roof. Then, with the passage of the tempest, pandemonium gives place again to the drowsy voices of the night, the occasional dripping from huge leaves, and the incessant whistling of the insects. A shaft of moonlight slips down through a well of darkest umbrage into a steaming glen of voluptuous tree-ferns, where evanescent forms bewitch the mind as in a fairy-land.



A seven-foot leaf

compensation in its gorgeous white bloom, for, like the poppy, the cogon is a show-piece of nature. Most striking among the trees of the forest is a representative of the fig family, locally known as the balet, possessing most remarkable habits. These trees often start their existence high up in other trees—not as parasites, but deriving nourishment from humus and decayed growths collected on the limbs and in the crotches of the older trees, sending long, winding tendrils down to the ground, where they take root and grow with such vigor that the supporting trunk is rapidly enveloped in a coalescing mass of stems, while its own branches are overtopped by those of the usurper, which kills it as much by stealing its sunshine above as by appropriating the soil at the base.

Giant Plants

WHILE the younger of these trees are most grotesque in shape, still many of the older ones have their various components united into a single majestic trunk with nicely curved web-like buttresses radiating far afield at the base, and with thick curving limbs reaching far out overhead, loaded with vines and parasites, making a veritable hanging garden over the tops of the lesser trees. Some of these balet trees have hollow interiors, where the trunk of a victimized tree has rotted out, and others are like big tripods with their trunks far apart below and meeting in one stem forty feet above the ground.

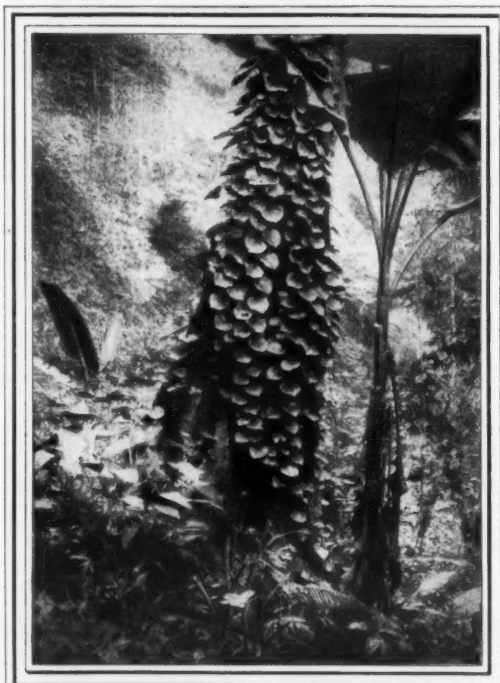
Plants with leaves of enormous size are seen in these glades where shafts of sunlight sometimes penetrate, for such leaves being easily destroyed by wind require the protection of the forest and at the same time must have the light. A variety of the pulpy elephant-ear plant acquires leaves averaging seven by five feet exclusive of the stem, and the banana plant has leaves as long, though only half as broad.

Much more plentiful are the rattan or bejuco thickets. These form the most serious barriers to climbing through the woods, for the big fern-like tufts are covered with what might be called "retraction" or "detention" thorns, which slope backward on the stem like the barb of a fish-hook. These formidable spray-shaped tufts grow to a height of twelve and fifteen feet, springing from a long smooth stem that sometimes trails the ground and sometimes ascends high into the trees. The stems are known to reach lengths of four and five hundred feet. An attempt to pass these bejuco thickets unarmed is futile, but with a well-swung keen-edged bolo the long coarse fronds can be quickly snapped to right and left. A variety of the bejuco has a stem hollow and divided into compartments by diaphragms at the joints, like the bamboo. Each compartment contains about a mouthful of pure water, and by successively chopping off the stems just below the joints, the traveler may slake his thirst.

Abandoned Disorder

THESE are but a few examples of the multitude of plant varieties whose overburdened profusion impresses one. Perhaps the beauties of the forest are best seen on a dull day when sunlight splotches do not enter to confuse the eye in unrelated mottled high lights, for the diffused sky light from open glades here and there gives better distance and better form to the rounded masses of foliage. In this promiscuous jumble of luxuriance, nature is at her greatest beauty and yet in her most abandoned disorder—she is unstudied, inspired, spontaneous.

Above the zone of the bejuco the climbing becomes steeper and the region of prevailing mist is entered. The forest takes on a new kind of richness. Enormous trees have given place to crooked specimens fairly hidden under their load of parasitic and climbing plants. Delicate hanging moss, flecked always with diamond water-drops, drapes the trunks and limbs.



The impressive profusion of tropical foliage

ing panorama is rarely to be had unless one climbs to the very top of the highest tree. And even in such a giddy perch he may wait hours for the scudding clouds to break away and reveal the ethereal blue distance of mountain, lake, and ocean.

One accustomed to living in the torrid plains at sea-



The older balet trees have majestic trunks radiating in great, strange, web-like buttresses

Kilpatrick
Yale—EndMcKay
Harvard—TackleBenbrook
Michigan—GuardMercer
Pennsylvania—Full-backFisher
Harvard—GuardWalker
Minnesota—TackleWells
Michigan—End

The All-America Football Team for 1910

A Review of the Season's Play and the Players

By WALTER CAMP

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A STRANGE season indeed and one of weird happenings. But in spite of all this, the play was consistently interesting, and brought out at times some very good quality of work, both in individual prowess and in team tactics. Best of all, the pounding upon tackle, which had been the most serious feature of the season of 1909, was practically eliminated by the new rule forbidding pushing and pulling and locked interference. This gave the man playing this former star position a chance once more to bring out the infinite possibilities of the place instead of merely standing up to be pounded to a jelly or made a chopping-block of. I regard this as, by all odds, the best feature introduced into the rules, and I believe that all those who care for the eventual welfare of the sport will agree on this point. The difficulty surrounding it was that the officials, urged (I have it from the board of officials) by coaches not to rule too harshly on this point, allowed a certain amount of pushing and pulling and holding to creep into the play, and hence gave an undue and unusual inducement to the infringement of the rules. This brought about an anomaly in that the officials who were supposed to enforce the rules found every pressure exerted upon them to overlook occasional lapses. Such a state of affairs is the worst possible thing for any sport, because if the rules are not made to be enforced the rules must be wrong, and if officials find that they are not backed up in strict rulings their authority will speedily cease and the game revert to a lower standard.

A Fairer Sport

NOT only have these new rules eliminating pushing and pulling been thoroughly successful whenever enforced, and reduced to the minimum last year's heavy assaults upon the tackles, thus going far toward lessening the danger of accident, but they have saved the rest of the team from that stupid, dazed condition that arose from this style of play. At the same time these rules have rendered the game far more a square sport in the sense that no one man was made a mark for the united assault of some five men massed and going with such a cruel force as to make the play a really unfair equation. This feature of the rules should be preserved at all hazards, as well as the kindred one forbidding locked interference. Upon these rules depends the real salvation of the game from the two great objections of unfair and brutal play. Something more should be done, however, to render the task of officials less onerous and the comprehension of the average spectator more effective.

It is rather a strange commentary upon the use of the forward pass that Yale and Michigan should each have won one of their most important contests of the year by means of this play, just as Yale won her main contest with one of these plays in the initial year of its introduction, while others, though using this play more frequently, usually lost rather than gained through its employment, just as did Harvard in her chief contest in 1909. The play is a treacherous one, and the occasions for its use are so dependent upon the very immediate conditions surrounding it at the moment that it should be placed in a special category by every quar-

Ends . . .	KILPATRICK, Yale; WELLS, Michigan
Tackles . . .	McKAY, Harvard; WALKER, Minnesota
Guards . . .	BENBROOK, Michigan; FISHER, Harvard
Center . . .	COZENS, Pennsylvania
Quarter-back . . .	SPRACKLING, Brown
Half-backs . . .	WENDELL, Harvard; PENDLETON, Princeton
Full-back . . .	MERCER, Pennsylvania

ter-back and captain. Chicago, probably its strongest advocate, has fared very badly this season, although this may be traceable to lack of material. Pennsylvania, another of those who were credited with especially desiring its retention, has perfected a far more effective play against her opponents in the shape of a running outside kick. And Pennsylvania should have especial credit for this achievement in view of the fact that it takes harder and more conscientious work to perfect this play. The reward, however, is correspondingly greater because the really effective outside kick when not recovered still has very nearly as good results as an ordinary kick, while a forward pass when it fails may result in changing the entire complexion of the play in a moment. A study of generalship proves that neither play may be used against an alert defense except under special conditions of wind and position. In fact, the best knowledge that a football general may acquire is to know when not to use either of these plays.

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton furnished most interesting complications. Harvard, with a wealth of material and a wonderful aggregation of veterans who had been star ground-gainers the year before, started her season at once with consistent play on attack and defense, running through her teams up to the time of the Brown game with at least three scores over each, and in the Brown game winning 12 to 0; the Army game was a little harder, but Harvard won it 6 to 0. On the following Saturday Harvard met Cornell (the first team to score on the Cambridge men), and beat her 27 to 5. Then Dartmouth was decisively defeated, no less than 18 to 0. By the 11th of November Yale had been beaten by the Army, tied by Vanderbilt, and almost annihilated 21 to 0 by Brown, while Princeton's slate was clean.

Princeton had been a very consistent team, defeating her opponents up to the Lafayette game very easily. She found more difficulty here, but still won. Then she defeated the Indians 6 to 0, and faced a hard game with Dartmouth. This she also won 6 to 0. The following Saturday Princeton took somewhat of a breathing spell, but defeated Holy Cross 17 to 0. Hence there was every expectation that Princeton would at last secure the longed-for victory over the Blue.

But the Brown game proved the final staggering blow that convinced Yale that she must abandon old line-plunging methods. During the week that followed no team in the history of the game ever absorbed so much football knowledge. But those outside New Haven and most of the people there, for the practise was secret, knew nothing of this except through rumor and the more cheerful expressions of players and coaches.

The Gridiron Crazy-Quilt

FROM the very start in the Princeton game, Yale seemed to have the upper hand, and, although stalled several times, finally won by the execution of a clever forward pass, the score being 5 to 3. Then without a break in her stride the Blue went on with the hardest kind of practise throughout the week, while the Harvard sympathizers, becoming somewhat alarmed at the result, endeavored to comfort themselves by reading the statements in the papers that it was not Yale's strength, but Princeton's weakness, and that neither team played up-to-date football. But those who knew at Cambridge were not deceived by this; they realized that Yale had a strong team, and a team that was coming; a team that was no longer hammering itself to pieces with old-fashioned line-plunging methods and whose defense was entirely reorganized and reformed.

As is proved, they had stored up within them a poten-

tial force to stop anything that Harvard produced, and at the end of an hour and forty minutes the two teams left the field, neither having been able to score. It is doubtful if any aggregation of players, even from Yale, ever before took up such odds as stood against them and succeeded as this team did in reversing them. Thus ended for these three teams, Princeton, Harvard, and Yale, one of the most complicated and puzzling of seasons.

Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Cornell were, however, not far behind in contributions to the gridiron crazy-quilt. Pennsylvania was beaten by Ursinus, and Michigan was tied by both Case and Ohio State, while Cornell was tied by Oberlin. But Pennsylvania beat Brown 20 to 0; Cornell was the only team to cross Harvard's goal line, and Michigan, besides tying Pennsylvania, beat Minnesota.

Then Pennsylvania beat Cornell by the score of 12 to 6. The Dartmouth-Brown situation, although they do not meet, is unquestionably the most interesting in New England. Brown defeated Yale 21 to 0, although beaten earlier in the season by Pennsylvania. Dartmouth took on the Princeton and Harvard teams when each was at the very top of its game, and suffered defeat in both instances. A match between these two, Brown and Dartmouth, renewing old relations, would have proved particularly interesting. Amherst and Williams just about bore out the promise indicated by their matches with Dartmouth, for the first-named was beaten by Dartmouth 15 to 3, while Williams suffered 39 to 0. Thus, as was anticipated, Amherst defeated Williams 9 to 0.

Individual Qualifications

IN THE Middle West Minnesota came from the very start with a great rush. The shift plays of Dr. Williams, former Yale back, later used at New Haven, proved too much for Minnesota's opponents up to the time of the great game. In fact, it is probable that the early promise of the team, coupled with the unexpected weakness of the opponents on its schedule, cost Minnesota her important match with Michigan, for her team had never before been even headed. When Michigan checked her it was too new an experience, and Yost's men won with the forward passes at the end. Outside of Michigan and Minnesota, Illinois should have the credit for developing an exceedingly good team. Chicago dropped still further down, as must any team that has no backbone of attack outside the forward passes and tricks.

West Point and Annapolis did conscientious hard work and developed, as usual, two strong teams. The latter's schedule was the lighter—almost too light for real testing—but kept the men in good physical trim. In fact, at the time of meeting, no one had a satisfactory line on their relative merits, and it was anybody's choice. The game was played slowly and in a howling gale, and Annapolis won through better generalship and the work of Dalton, who kicked a goal from placement, the single solitary score of the day. Carlisle was more erratic than usual, but wound up in season in a hard game with Brown, which was interesting, but Brown proved too strong.

Taking up the individual qualifications of those who make up the All-America Team of 1910: Beginning with

Pendleton
Princeton—Half-backWendell
Harvard—Half-backSprackling
Brown—Quarter-backCozens
Pennsylvania—Center

the ends, it seems hardly worth while to take up a great deal of space with a description of the work of Kilpatrick of Yale, for he was the same not only reliable but brilliant player as when he filled the position last year. But there is another man who runs him close on account of the great value he was to his team, practically alone and unaided winning for that team its principal championship game. That man is Wells of Michigan. Not only has he all the qualifications of the ordinary first-class end, but he is a sterling back as well.

Next to these two comes L. Smith of Harvard, a reliable, heady player, powerful and alert, although not exceptionally fast. Although not scintillating as Kilpatrick, he could always be counted upon.

Of tackles, McKay of Harvard earned for himself the reputation of the best man in a remarkably good line.

Walker of Minnesota was the star man in the Gopher line; breaking through, blocking kicks, handling his men on offense, and always alert and keen on defense, he was a dangerous feature to Minnesota's opponents.

Scully of Yale came late in the season, but he came far, and for a man of his build combined speed and aggressiveness in a marked fashion.

Of guards we have a wonderful pair. Benbrook is a born player. Last year he showed great strength and dash and an ability to follow the ball; this year he has improved along every line, and there is no match for him on the gridiron.

Fisher of Harvard is next to Benbrook and outclassed the other competitors for this position. He and Benbrook as a pair would bolster up almost any center. After these two first string guards there are three men. On his season's work I should take Brown of the Navy, with Weir of the Army and Butzer of Illinois to follow.

Coming to the pivotal position of center, Cozens of

Pennsylvania gets the call from Morris of Yale because he has played in top form from the very start of the season, and was a shade the more consistent passer, making almost no slips. The defensive work of both outshone that of any other middle men throughout the season. Cozens was quick to diagnose the play, and able to direct his guards so that the three men and his back-field defense worked in unison; there were few plays that, given a little time, he would not find a means to stop. Morris used similar methods.

The Back-Field

THE quarter-back position was more closely contested this year than ever before in the history of the gridiron sport. Howe, Sprackling, and McGovern—no captain would be dissatisfied with any of the three. Sprackling, however, gets the place because he has played it all through the season at top form. I doubt very much, however, if any one who saw Howe handle his team in the two main contests when he came back to his last year's position of quarter-back, and watched his consummate generalship in those games, and finally saw him kick out from the shadows of his own goal post into the teeth of the wind, not upon one occasion, but upon several, would fail to accord him the right to step up from second place, which he occupied last year, into the premier position. McGovern, presumably the strong drop-kicker, missed his opportunity in his big contest, so that perhaps Sprackling has a shade on him here. It is not that McGovern has become poorer than last year in any respect, except possibly in speed of kick, for Michigan partly blocked his try of drop-kick; it is that both Sprackling and Howe (placed below him last year) have come up and shown such qualities as to entitle them to higher consideration.

Of backs, Wendell of Harvard, Pendleton of Princeton, and Mercer of Pennsylvania make an ideal back-field. Wendell is the best line-plunger on the gridiron, and carries his charge farther through and exhibits a greater ability to keep his feet than any one else who has tried this play. Pendleton and Mercer are fast; Pendleton a bright star when given the proper kind of protection and interference. He fared badly in his game with Yale because Princeton was met with an unusual defense which the rest of her men did not understand how to handle. Mercer has a shade the best of any of them as a defensive back, and thus fills up the measure. Field of Yale was, however, the best defensive back on the gridiron of 1910. McKay of Brown was a hard hitter, who took a lot of stopping and was a good punter as well. Corbett of Harvard was not quite up to his former standard in his last game, but was the star of all games previous to this, and was constantly watched by the Yale defense. Dalton of the Navy was the mainstay of his team when hard work was wanted both on running and kicking. Taylor, the Oregon captain, was a shining light, fast and strong and good on defense. Magidsohn of Michigan, Johnson and Rosenwald of Minnesota were hard-running, experienced men, but Magidsohn could not make his usual headway over Minnesota's line, and had it not been for Wells, Michigan would have failed of its victory. Kistler of Yale proved a strong line-plunger. E. Ramsdell of Trinity should be considered, although an injured side somewhat handicapped this really star player. Daly of Yale got in the longest run of the day in the Harvard game, and only missed by a shade the prettiest drop kicks of the season in the Princeton and Harvard games, the ball hitting the goal post in the former and being swerved by the wind in the latter.

Rifle Practise for Public Schools

An Effective and Interesting Way of Supplying the Systematic Instruction We Need in Military Arms

By Major-General LEONARD WOOD, U. S. A.

WE, in the United States, spend an immense amount of money upon our public school system, which has for one of its principal objects the preparation of youth for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. We give, however, very little thought or attention to one of the most important duties of every citizen, namely, efficient preparation to take part in the defense of the country in time of war. If there is any one duty which great nations of the past and present have impressed upon their people, it has been to bring home to them a sense of their responsibility in questions of national defense and the necessity of their acquiring such training as will make them most useful in defending their country's rights and territory in case of actual hostilities. In the United States this idea is comparatively little emphasized in our public life, and still less in our public schools, and it is extremely rare to find any intelligent work being done with this end in view. There is no country other than ours in which, in view of our very small standing army and limited number of well-instructed militia, such systematic instruction of boys and young men is as imperatively needed. The men who received practical military instruction in the Civil War are either dead or have passed the age of military service. The generation growing up and of an age to bear arms is without military instruction and has had no military experience other than that afforded by the war with Spain. This war affected only a comparatively small percentage of the population.

The question arises as to what we can do, through the public schools, to better prepare our people for war, war which will be as unavoidable in the future as in the past, and which will come upon us much more suddenly and with greater force and power. We can, through a proper use of the public schools, do a great deal; we can teach our boys and young men to shoot straight.

Efficiency

THE military rifle of the present day is a weapon of great power and precision, and its efficient use requires time and opportunity for instruction, conditions which will be wanting at the outbreak of hostilities with any Power prepared for war, as nearly all the great Powers of the world are to-day.

Difficulties with smaller Powers can be disregarded, but it is of vital importance to our national interests and safety that we should have, scattered through the mass of our citizens, as many men possessed of one of the most important qualifications of a soldier as possible. The qualification referred to is the knowledge of the military use of the rifle. The manual of arms and bayonet fencing can well be included in the course of instruction, as they form not only excellent calisthenic exercises, but complete the details of individual instruction in the use of the weapon. The simpler military exercises can well be adopted in outdoor school exercises as a means of training children in promptness and exactness in movement, at the same time gradually imparting to them a knowl-

edge which will be a good foundation to build on in case in after years they are called upon to assume one of the most sacred of all responsibilities, namely, that of a soldier in the defense of the country and its interests, at home or abroad.

At present we have an army of 80,000 men, roughly speaking, scattered over this country, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, and approximately 114,000 unorganized militia, of whom only a portion are reasonably efficient for war service. As above stated, the soldiers of the Civil War are too old to be longer considered as available. The volunteers having actual experience before the enemy in the Spanish War are very limited in numbers.

The question arises: What shall we do to put our people in the best possible condition consistent with our present policy of a small regular army and a very small organized militia?

In case of a war of any consequence we would be compelled to call to the colors from half a million to a million men. There would be no time to instruct them, for the oceans, under transportation conditions of to-day, are no longer barriers in military operations, but rather rapid and convenient means of communication, especially

ness among our boys and young men. We should not forget, despite the delusions created by our school histories, the humiliating experiences of the War of 1812. Since then we have fought enemies as little prepared as we ourselves, and under conditions not unfavorable to our arms. We have had no war with a well-prepared, powerful nation.

The old days of the frontier and the backwoods, with their attendant conditions which bred some familiarity with the rifle, have passed away. The boy of to-day, growing up in the thickly settled community, knows little about this weapon, and yet it is from these centers that we must, to a large extent, draw our soldiers in case of war.

Preparedness for war is the strongest of the influences for the maintenance of peace.

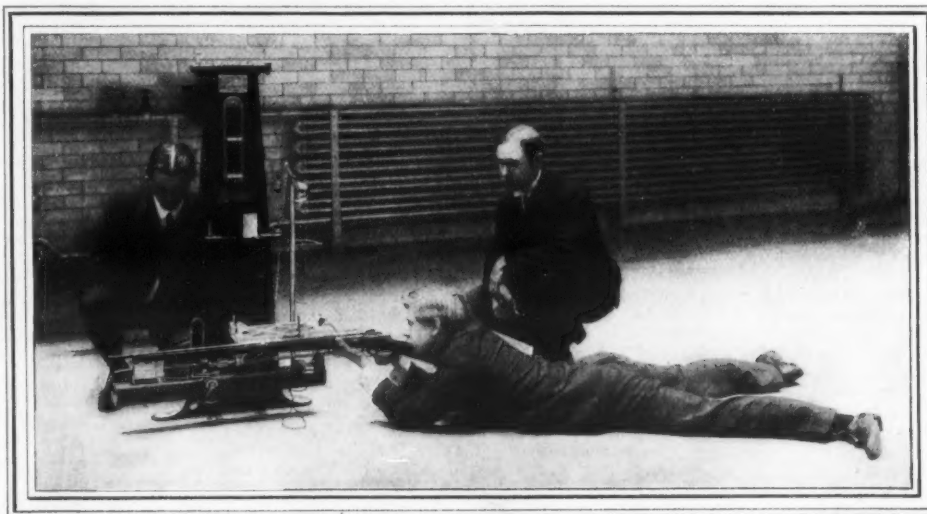
There is nothing more ill-advised, far-fetched, or tending to jeopardize more our safety as a nation and our progress as a people than the general tendency which exists among a certain well-meaning, but entirely ill-advised, class of people, and is manifested in proclaiming that education in military exercises fills children with warlike ideas and makes war more probable. Such teaching is not only absurd, but is a menace to our national safety. Instruction in the use of arms, the rifle above all

others, when given for the purpose indicated, and preparation for efficient service in the defense of the country or her interests will give to every normal boy a healthy and proper idea of his responsibility as a citizen, and the consciousness that he at least has, in preparing himself to be a soldier, fulfilled a part of his duty to the State.

Peace

MUCH as we all desire peace and wish by all honorable means to avoid war, war will come, and we owe it to our country to take such steps as will insure reasonable preparedness. Thorough instruction of all boys from thirteen years upward, in the public schools throughout the country, in the use of the rifle will do much to accomplish this end.

Excellent results have been attained in the public schools in New York City, thanks to the splendid work of General Wingate and his associates, which demonstrate beyond question the practicability of the system and its possibilities. Thousands of boys have been efficiently instructed in the use of the rifle. The exercise of reasonable forethought and intelligence in preparing for the inevitable day of trouble demands the establishment of an even more thorough and careful system of instruction than that applied in the New York schools in the public schools throughout the country. We are, as a people, too conscious of our latent, but entirely undeveloped, military resources, and too much surfeited with what has been well called the "valor of ignorance," and it is most important, in view of our rapidly extending sphere of influence, that we give some heed to the attainment of a state of preparedness to meet the grave conditions liable to confront us as a result of our new responsibilities.



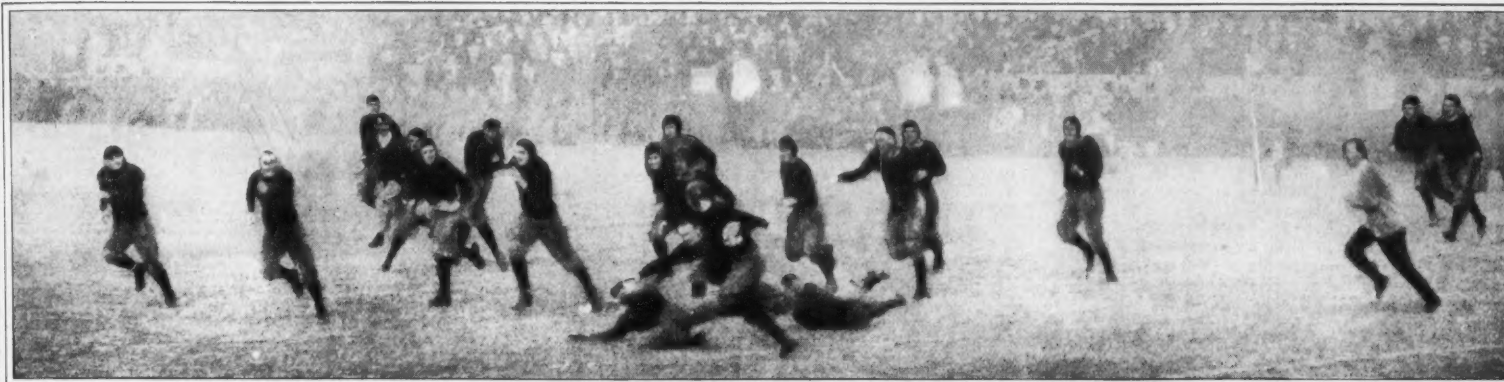
Teaching boys the practical science of aiming

to the nation having a predominant sea power, and the time to organize for defense would be very short.

There is a great opportunity to instruct our youth in the use of arms—through the establishment of instruction in rifle shooting in the public schools throughout the country. Galleries for the use of rifles of small caliber and rifle ranges for those of larger caliber can be made available without great difficulty or undue expense for the instruction in rifle shooting of every boy of suitable age in the public schools. This instruction should commence as soon as the boy is able to handle the rifle. Sub-target rifle machines are also very valuable means of instruction. The boy should also be taught, in conjunction with shooting, the manual of arms and the bayonet exercise. This instruction will be of the greatest value in case of war and do much to lay a broad foundation of prepared-



Running back a punt in the Yale-Princeton game, for which the new rules afford greater protection and more frequent opportunity



Pendleton of Princeton tries Yale's left side. Note the openness of the play and the absence of the massed helpers of the old style



Captain Daly of Yale makes a spectacular gain around Harvard's end. Note here, also, the absence of the pushing mass permitted under the old rules



A tackle in the Michigan-Pennsylvania game, without the runner being buried as formerly



Dean of West Point forced to kick out from behind his own goal line; a very difficult try which the Navy was nearly successful in blocking

The New Open Football

Last year the football rules were revised in response to a demand for a game more open and less hazardous, and were used in 1910 with wide and marked success. The injuries recorded were half those of 1909, while play was more open and more interesting. These photographs are impressive to those who remember the close masses of struggling players that characterized almost every attempt in the old game to advance the ball either by rushing it through the line or around the end

Taking Nature to the People

The American Museum of New York is Making Natural History Popular and Understandable

By FRANK BARKLEY COPLEY

THE natural history museum used to be little more than a tomb for the preservation of such specimens as might happen to be presented to it or it might be able to purchase.

To-day the American Museum of Natural History in New York City has demonstrated that, given sufficient resources, an institution of this sort can be brought into such broad, close, and beneficial touch with the everyday life of the people as to entitle it to rank among the foremost educational institutions of the world.

In its early days, back in the 70's and 80's, when its resources were comparatively slender, the American Museum of Natural History, like natural history museums in general, appealed almost exclusively to people of some cultivation or scientific information.

To-day it is taking nature to the people in a way that all can understand. It is actively creating the taste by which it is to be enjoyed.

Up to the present, the city of New York has spent nearly \$5,000,000 in suitably housing its natural history museum, and allows it more than \$150,000 a year for maintenance. Various individuals have contributed about \$3,000,000 in the aggregate for special specimens and special collecting expeditions, and, from its permanent endowment fund and its membership fees, the museum now has a yearly income of considerably more than \$100,000 with which to purchase specimens and send out exploring and collecting expeditions of its own choosing.

Thus for many years this museum's scientific staffs have been gathering relics of extinct races and specimens of present-day life all over the world; elaborately equipped expeditions have been sent to Nebraska, Wyoming, Alaska, Egypt, and elsewhere to collect fossil remains of prehistoric life; and, realizing that the world ever is becoming smaller through the extension of civilization, the museum of late has been making increased haste to push expeditions everywhere that primitive peoples still maintain their customs. In one year the American Museum of Natural History has had as many as twenty-five expeditions in the field. This year, for instance, an important expedition is gathering zoological and ethnological specimens in the region of Banks Land in the Arctic; southern Alaska is being visited for whales; more fossils are being collected in Nebraska and Wyoming; a complete biological survey is being made of the Congo region; and the anthropologists have expeditions in the Hudson Bay region, in Wyoming, and the Southwest.

Lifelike Groups

WITH forty great exhibition halls, nearly every one as large as the ordinary museum in the smaller cities, the American Museum of Natural History is said to be the largest museum of any kind in the world. Here, ranged over some 400,000 square feet of floor space, are the concrete evidences—in mineral, plant, mollusk, fish, reptile, insect, bird, mammal, and the handicraft of man—of the great drama of the infinitely diversified life of the world and of the slow steps throughout the ages by which it has come to be what it is.

If this mass of educational material, gathered in one magnificent building at a cost of many millions of dollars, could be of benefit only to a certain limited section of the public, it would be a pity. Feeling this, the progressive administration of the American Museum planned to draw all classes of people within its walls. At one step, all pay-days were abolished. Then, confronted by the fact that not one person in a thousand is led to enter a natural history museum by the spirit of pure science, the administration decided that exhibits must be arranged to interest the unlearned beholder.

This is the true significance of the recently completed Gallery of the Habitat Groups of North American Birds, which has attracted such wide attention. Never on such an elaborate scale has anything of this sort been done before. The birds represented range from the gulls of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the flamingos and man-of-war birds of the Bahamas; from the egret in its South Carolina cypress forest and the water-turkey in its Florida yellow pond-lily swamp to the mocking-birds, wrens, and fly-catchers of an Arizona cactus desert; from the condor at its aerie in southern California to the grebes and wild geese of Saskatchewan; and from the ptarmigans of the Canadian Rockies to the sage-grouse and prairie-hens of Wyoming and Nebraska and the duck-hawks of the Hudson Palisades.

As the name implies, each of these habitat groups exhibits the bird just as it lives its life amid its natural surroundings. Usually nests, eggs, and young are included. Often the immediate surroundings of the nest are reproduced with the actual soil brought from the bird's home. The vegetation is reproduced in gauze dipped in wax or metal faced over with wax. The backgrounds of seascapes, woods, rivers, swamps, and mountains are the work of competent artists, who based their paintings, not on their fancies, but on sketches made in the very haunts of the birds associated with the paintings. By an artful diffusion of light and an ingenious arrangement by which the actual limits of each group are left to the imagination, the ideal backgrounds and the real foregrounds are made to blend imperceptibly.

At each group is hung a framed card or a little book that gives in simple terms all the facts about the bird exhibited that one would naturally like to know. Thus a walk through the gallery is like flitting from clime to clime to behold the gorgeous panorama of birdland, and with a trained observer always at hand to point out the significance of what you see.

The work of preparing these groups was enormous, and one is filled with admiration for the patience, skill, and genius of the man who directed it—namely, Mr. Frank M. Chapman, the museum's curator of ornithology. About 65,000 miles were traveled to obtain the birds, nests, foliage and sacks of earth, and to make the sketches and photographs on which the groups are based. Practically every attitude in which the birds are posed was copied from a photograph of the bird taken by Mr. Chapman as it was flying, walking, swimming, feeding, or resting amid its native haunts. A favorable spot had to be selected, perhaps in the heart of a dismal swamp, and then for the ornithologist came days of weary waiting until his feathered friends became accustomed to the umbrella blind in which he lay concealed and gave him the opportunities he needed to snapshot them.

From Field to Case

THE laboratory work of preparing the groups was almost equally as laborious. When Mr. Chapman's field-work was finished, all the material gathered by him and his associates—crates of branches, carefully packed boxes of foliage, nests, birds, photographic plates, and sacks of earth—were shipped to the museum, there to be taken



A duck-hawk group so natural as to be mistaken for life

charge of by Mr. J. D. Figgins, chief of the Department of Preparation. Life and not art being the ideal of this exhibition, Mr. Figgins's work called for the absolutely faithful reproduction of bird and habitat in the minutest details of pose and position and of leaf and twig.

The taxidermist, for instance, could not pose his birds in positions that he thought graceful; each pose must be a literal copy from nature, as shown by Mr. Chapman's photographs. Then came the reproduction of the vegetation. To copy all the delicate veins of a leaf in wax-coated gauze, a plaster cast first had to be made of the original, and when it is considered that hundreds of leaves had to be reproduced, the time and patience required for this work may be appreciated. As for the heavy trunks and branches of trees and bushes, exact duplicates of them were made in metal, which was then faced over with wax. All the delicate tints and textures of the vegetation also had to be faithfully rendered, and this was done with air-brushes or atomizers. Still another problem was the simulation of water such as is found in swamps. A special preparation of sheet celluloid finally was made for this purpose, and to such good effect that you almost can smell the swamp.

Time and Money

VIEWING the result as a whole, one can not doubt that all this expenditure of time, labor, and money has been justified. Delving among formally arranged skins and bones and fossils and mummies is a dreary task to the scientifically uninformed; but here is the warmth and animation of nature as it actually exists—and the people flock to see it.

The same popularizing principle has been extended by the American Museum of Natural History to its exhibits of mammals and the customs of primitive peoples. Take the Philippine exhibit. In the past, such an exhibition probably would consist of everything pertaining to the Philippines that the museum happened to have on hand, formally arranged and classified. Now, however, the director sends for a subordinate and asks: "What have we in the way of primitive Filipino fishing implements?"

"A whole roomful of things," replies the subordinate. "Shall I get them out?"

"Certainly not," says the director: "we don't want to give people the idea that Filipinos do nothing but fish. Select only such things as will enable us to tell a true story of how the primitive fishing was done."

You see, you tell a story; and who isn't interested in a story?

There is yet still another way in which this natural history museum is going after the people. Taking advantage of the principle that the closer a thing comes home to us the more interested in it we are, the museum now encourages exhibitions that have immediately to do with the people's well-being. Hence the recent Tuberculosis Exhibition, which attracted the people, not by the thousands, but by the tens of thousands.

And as pointed out by Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, the museum's director, this opens up a whole new field of usefulness for these museums. It is becoming generally recognized that the problem of health is as much a biological question as a purely medical question. Why, then, should not an institution essentially biological in character pay continuous attention to the living minute organisms with which our welfare is so closely connected?

But it must not be supposed that, because the American Museum of Natural History is aiming at a more and more immediate usefulness to humanity in general, it is thereby neglecting its work in the field of pure science. Its educational extension work, which consists of a system of regularly lending nature-study collections to the public schools, would disprove this, if nothing else. And at the museum itself class-room facilities are provided for thousands of pupils who are brought there after regular school hours. Even instructors are supplied, and the collection of more than 35,000 lantern slides gives a wonderfully complete illustration of the plant life, animal life, industries, customs, and the physical geography of every section of the world.

Easily Understood

FOR the very reason that it is devoting its exhibition halls proper to the people at large, the American Museum of Natural History is in a better position to serve the needs of those engaged in scientific research. The fact is that the old-time exhibition hall was as inadequate for the needs of scholars and students as it was lacking in power to interest any considerable portion of the general public. The real scientist, professional or amateur, does not want to examine his specimens under a glass case; he wants to pick them up and turn them over that their smallest details may be apparent.

Therefore the American Museum of Natural History practically has been divided into two distinct parts. The outer part, consisting of exhibition halls and great assembly room, is for the general public. The inner part, which is for the scientific people, consists of conference rooms, research rooms, laboratories, and a splendid system of storerooms loaded down with a wealth of specimens, all placed so as to give the right facility for handling, and all scientifically classified and catalogued.

There, for instance, is the new anthropological storeroom, or rather storehouse, situated at the top of the latest wing to be added to this constantly expanding building. It consists of two floors with a rectangular well in the center, into which light is admitted from a skylight. The seventeen storerooms proper are on the upper floor, access to them being gained from the gallery that extends around the four sides of the well. The storerooms are light-proof, dust-proof, and fire-proof, and you step into them much as you would into a big safe.

Each storeroom is devoted to some distinct aboriginal people, such as Iroquois, Ojibway, Northwest Coast Indian, and the various divisions of Eskimos. Thus the fundamental classification is made. Then, with wire nets to hold the larger objects, and cabinets to hold the smaller, the contents of each room are further classified according to subject and use—toys, weapons, cooking utensils, clothing, etc. Models of houses also are to be seen, as well as models of heads showing hair-dressing and face-painting. Each object is numbered to correspond with the numbers in the catalogue. The completeness of the facilities is shown by the electric light extensions that are ready to be carried into the storerooms when necessary.

There are tricks in educational work as well as in other things. Capture a man's attention for objects of nature by arranging them so as to entertain him, and his entertainment will, in many cases, blend unconsciously into an abstract interest in those objects and others similar. While he is being entertained he must acquire some knowledge, and some knowledge, where there is any intellectual activity at all, leads to a desire for more knowledge. And this abstract interest, or extension of the mental vision to things that have no immediate relation with our own petty selves, is culture.

Thus the outer museum not only is intended, but actually does lead to the inner museum. The popularizing of the outer museum is just another step in the democratization of education.

The Company of Orchard Trees

The Appreciation of Good Fruits, and the Intelligent Care of the Plantation

By L. H. BAILEY

Dean of Cornell Agricultural College

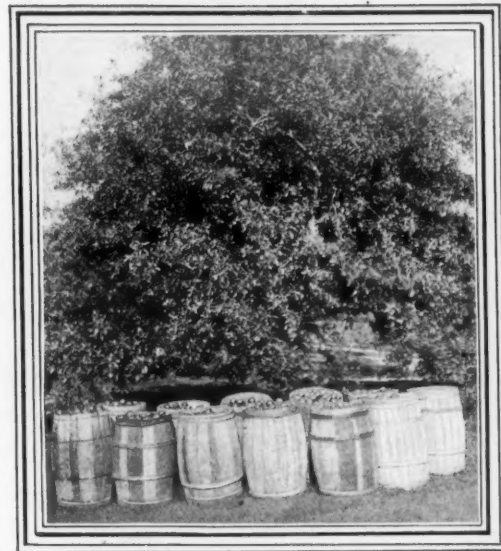
cutting away the sprouts from the bottoms of the trees. It is now also that one casts up the results of the season's spraying. The fruit-grower will readily see how successful he has been in eliminating the San José scale (if he is in possession of the pest), for the insect now shows its work both on fruit and twig. He will find the shining egg-masses of the tent-caterpillar circling the small shoots. Other persistent parasites will now expose themselves. The winter campaign of spraying is projected.

What is determined for the spraying is also clear for the pruning. The mistakes are now apparent. Some of the pruning practices have given better results than others in fruit-bearing and in the general welfare of the tree.

The Meditative Epoch of the Year

THE most hopeful resolutions about varieties are made when the harvest is just past and the year's proofs are in. It is at this time that one knows of his own knowledge. He does not need to consult the glowing catalogues of salesmen or the colorless descriptions in books. He has tasted and tested the kinds, and his experience has not yet passed into memory. He resolves that he will top-graft some of the trees, if they are apples or pears, or even cherries; and he will fill in the vacancies or extend the plantation with kinds that have clearly demonstrated themselves. The man has perspective, and if he is thoughtful he will gain wisdom. It is the meditative epoch of the year; and the retrospect should redound to a man's gain in farming as well as to his growth in spirit. I think he is a selfish man who abandons his fields as soon as he has robbed them of their gain, and who waits not to bless them when the low autumn days are coming.

What I want most to leave in my reader's mind, however, is an appreciation of the fruit plantation itself rather than advice as to managing it. It is our habit



The Result of Spraying

This tree produced 6 barrels in 1909 and 11 1-2 in 1910

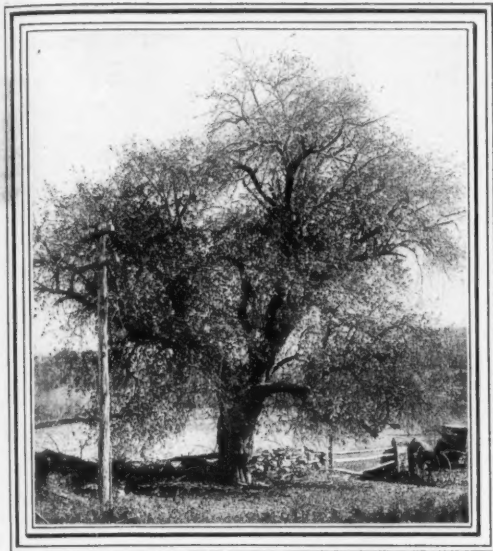
I want oranges in Florida and California, bananas and breadfruit and the rest in the tropics; but I want apples and pears and peaches and berries and muskmelons and all the others as my mainstay in New York. I want to compass my entire year with the fruits of my region. Last year I ate my last winter apple, kept in an ordinary cellar, on July 19, and this year I ate the last on July 21; and at that time I was able to find a premature fruit of the present season to tie the two years together.

The wholesome art of eating apples is all but unknown among us. Now and then some quiet soul will choose his apple with the care that another man chooses his manipulated cigar, and relish it with the tang of summer heats and windy days. In Europe it is the custom of good apple-eaters to send to growers for samples of their fruits, and they then choose their kinds with discrimination. But we buy apples as we buy baskets of coal—we buy them in the mass, caring only that they are of certain sizes and colors. Then we dump them into some waste corner or musty cellar, open to mice and to furnace-heat and to currents of air; and when the skins have toughened into leather and the fragrance has given place to odor of ashes and of decay, we cut them up into dumplings and pies and so work them off. Now, a really choice and brisk apple is too good a fruit ever to be made into sauces and pies; but the apples that the people know may well be disguised in that fashion, with all the flavoring of sugar and spices and the counterfeiting arts of the cook. I judge that not one person in five hundred really knows what a good apple is, or would be able to appreciate it if he had it. The real apple-lover does not swallow his apple whole nor in halves. He eats it leisurely. It is a comely sphere, with modeled curves and grooves, a well-set stem, a lustrous skin, and numberless inimitable markings. There are crisp, cool acids in it. There are textures that crumble and melt. There are flavors of a hundred days.

Apples Kept Tight and Snug

THE apple-lover chooses his apples. Then he does not give them to the servant that she may dump them in a gaping basket on the kitchen porch or roll them into a barrel on which she keeps her coal-scuttle. He puts them away himself, in some cool, moist nook of the cellar, keeping them tight and snug, and wrapping the best kinds in paper. For late spring use, he may pack some of them in layers of clean sand or leaves, that they may remain fresh and unshriveled. It is easy enough to span the year with the fruits of one's own raising, if he has a good bit of land; or if he does not

have the land, he may buy with knowledge and appreciation. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, mulberries, cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, pears, quinces, apples, and several more, should supply at least a breakfast every day from calendar to calendar; and as they come to hand in their original form, so do they bring with them the places whence they came.



A Hundred-Year-Old Tree

Still producing good apples as a result of care

IT IS at New Year's that we habitually turn over a new leaf and make entertaining vows of personal conduct for the year to come. But the turn of the rural year comes not then. It comes in the fall, when the harvest is ended and the returns are in. One learns his wheat field and his meadow best when he wanders over it after the cutting, and takes note of the strong stubble and the weak, of the dry spots and the wet, of the weed areas, the bushy places, and the woodehuck holes. All the records then are bare, and we understand. It is the natural accounting time.

So is it with the orchard. When the harvest is gathered and the trees hang bare of fruit and are broken in twig and leaf, the fruit-grower strolls without haste among the trees, comparing the yields that have been taken, making note of a weak tree and a strong one, discovering the injured limbs and the decaying places of the trunks. A haunting resolution takes possession of one at this time of the year, particularly if the leaves are coloring and beginning to fall; and he plans out the work that the tree must perform in the year to come. Unlike the wheat crop or the corn crop, the fruit crop appeals to one in the terms of its individual plants—every tree has its peculiarity, and some of these peculiarities are subject to more or less control. It is a great thing for the fruit-grower when he comes to know his trees as individuals and to treat each one according to its needs. The weak trees will be investigated for the causes of their weakness: soil poor or dry or too wet, borers, scale, overbearing, decaying place in the trunk, poor union at the graft, some accidental injury, lack of pruning, sun-scald? The trees will be marked by a ribbon or string tied on a branch, for special treatment at the proper time.

It is at this turn of the year, also, that one plans the larger operations of his fruit fields. He will place an underdrain here, and make extra fertilizing there. He will remove the brushy places along the fences, where rabbits may live and insect pests may find protection. He will plan the cutting down of a knoll, the filling up of a hollow, the cleaning of a raw roadside.

External Preparations

FOR myself, I like to stimulate the weak trees, after all adventitious causes of weakness are removed, with a special application of some quick-acting chemical fertilizer. Every spring I make an application on the surface about needy trees, farther than the limbs spread, of nitrate of soda, using one pound to four or five, according as the tree is small or large or the soil leachy or retentive.

There are certain external preparations that one may make on the plant in anticipation of winter—to straighten and secure all loose and wobbly trees, to remove hanging limbs, to dress and fill wounds, to drain off the standing water, to tramp down or pull away all grass and litter in which mice may nest (for mice have a special skill in girdling trees), and to do the last work of the year in probing for borers and in

to think of meat and grain as the mainstay of human diet. Our civilization has developed around these products. We have appropriated the fruits of the vine for the making of beverage that has small sustenance value. The fruits of bushes and of trees are still regarded mostly as luxuries, at least in temperate climates, or, at all events, as decidedly secondary in dietary uses. I do not

when the skins have toughened into leather and the fragrance has given place to odor of ashes and of decay, we cut them up into dumplings and pies and so work them off. Now, a really choice and brisk apple is too good a fruit ever to be made into sauces and pies; but the apples that the people know may well be disguised in that fashion, with all the flavoring of sugar and spices



An orchard where the trees are so close together that the branches almost interlock



Up-to-Date Apple Culture

The trees are low-headed and the fruit is handled with gloved hands

expect that fruit will ever take the place of grain, but there is every reason to expect that it will relatively increase in importance, and for the very good reason that, while it is nutritious and refreshing, it appeals as well in its form and its color, its fragrance and its structure.

I want my fruit to represent the place in which I live.

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The Sportsman's VIEW-POINT

Clean and Open Football

LOOKING back over the 1910 football
season, the first played under the
revised rules, two elements fill the
horizon—cleanliness of players and
openness of play. That's something it has
not been possible to say of a football season
within my recollection; nothing better in-
deed could be said.

Only two instances of attempted slug-
ging have come under my eye, and but
seven penalties for such offense been brought
to my attention; a record which outshines
any other of the year, it seems to me, for
it indicates betterment in the spirit of
play—a nearer approach to the sports-
man's standard.

Some of this improvement is due to aban-
donment of the close game with its mass
plays, which put a premium on roughing,
and much of it is due, I feel convinced, to
wholesome coaching, as well as to the
spirit of fair play which, I am bound to
believe, is natural to the average American
college youth.

In the old game, the close personal con-
tact gave opportunity to those of brutish
instincts, and thus aroused retaliation in
kind among its victims.

Faultfinding

OF the game itself, as being played
under the new rules, no serious criti-
cism can be made. The rules were revised
to open the play and to make the game
safer for the players; and these the new
football has accomplished successfully. The
openness of the game is beyond dispute; its
increased safety for players is admitted
even by the diligent gatherer of injury sta-
tistics; the published hospital record of
1910 shows a fifty per cent decrease in
cases over last year.

Of course, fault is being found with the
game under the new rules, but most of it
by football mossbacks, who can not shake
free from the old fetish of possession of
the ball, and seem to feel that football is not
football without continuous line smashing.

Some of the objection, too, comes from
coaches, who prefer the old game, which
put the largest measure of success up to
the brute power of the players, to the new
one, which calls for originality, ingenuity,
creative ability, and diversity. Some of
this type of coach are calling for the aban-
donment of the forward pass; others want
a return to the two halves playing period;
others seek to rescind the rule allowing a
retired player to return to the game; one
coach wants the pulling-and-hauling-aid-to-
runner style again—only he would restrict
the privilege of assistance to one man; an-
other wishes to eliminate the twenty-yard
protective zone; and a third wants the
runner to catch hold of his interference.

No Backward Step

FAULTFINDING was, of course, to be
expected; but, while there is still room
for rule revision, it certainly is not in this
direction.

The very elements that have made the
game open and clean this year are the ones
against which the old football supporters
 inveigh. For example: Division of
the game into four playing quarters has given
the men the needed breathing spells that
make for that buoyant condition which
safeguards against serious hurt; and next
to this in benefit is the rule permitting a
player to go back into the game—a pro-
vision of inestimable service against a boy
staying in the game to the point of exhaus-
tion and at the risk of serious injury.

Again: the rule against the pulling and
hauling of the runner, and likewise of his
own crawling, has been effective in doing
away with piling on top of a player. If
any revision at all is made in this rule, it
should be to strengthen it, to make it even
stricter—to wit, that the ball be down in-
stantly the man is held.

The rule prohibiting a runner from tak-
ing hold of his interference—locked inter-
ference—was a powerful agent in opening
the game. These are the revised rules
which have relieved the game of its haz-
ardous features and made it open, clean,
and skilful. Against such a record the
faultfinders will make slight impression.

The cry for the abandonment of the for-
ward pass is difficult to understand on any

other ground than that it originates with
those who find themselves unequal to suc-
cessfully taking advantage of its opportu-
nities. Certainly it is difficult to under-
stand the objection on any other basis.

Football men who are students of the
game and also above local prejudices and
intercollegiate politics are agreed, so far as
I have been able to discover, that the for-
ward pass is one of the most important ele-
ments in opening the game; and in itself
a play of great possibilities.

Deadened Football Instinct

AS TO actual play, the season showed
that long adherence to the smashing,
hammer-and-tongs, rip-and-bang style of
game, with its dependence on brute strength,
has deadened the American player's foot-
ball instinct. Really, the season supplied
a revelation in football ineptness, so far as
fundamentals are concerned. Ten years
ago a prep school team that had fumbled
and tackled as poorly as the majority of
the 1910 college elevens would have hung
its head for shame.

In generalship, in holding the ball, and
in tackling, the average was low. Fum-
bling was the order of the day, and high
tackling so common as to suggest a lost
art. And that is not very far from literal
fact, I imagine, due to the close formations
that have been, until the last few years, so
prevalent. I marveled how seldom a low
and successful tackle was made in the
open; usually it was an embrace of the
runner's neck or shoulders, and, more than
half the time, an embrace the runner had
small trouble disengaging.

Except in the cases of Yale, Annapolis,
Cornell, Brown, Princeton, and Minnesota,
all fortunate in having quarter-backs who
not only possessed their heads in time of
need, but who actually ran the team, the
generalship of the leaders was from medi-
ocore to bad.

Amazingly poor judgment, added to fum-
bling, cost Harvard the Yale game.

Good judgment with diversified attack,
together with Yale's headlessness, gave
Brown the first victory in its history over
the blue.

Generalship, alertness, tackling, were the
particular reasons for the Navy's defeat
of the Army; and the good head of Butler,
apart from his individual work, enabled Cor-
nell to hold Pennsylvania to so close a score.

Quick and correct direction by Howe,
plus fiercely resolute defense, enabled Yale
to beat Princeton with a forward pass at
the psychological moment; and to stand off
successfully the powerful and smooth, if
captainless, Harvard machine.

Clinging to Old Theories

NOT the least surprise of the season
was the slight advantage coaches
made of the opportunities for new and
diversified play under the revised rules;
the paucity of ideas standing disclosed by
the hullabaloo created over the "Yale
shift," hailed as something startlingly new,
brought out of the West. It came out of
the West all right—but about a dozen
years ago, and, unless my memory serves
me a sad trick, it was the Carlisle Indians
who brought it.

Truth is, the coaches, for the most part,
lacked confidence in either themselves or
their pupils; they were afraid to venture
from the time-honored theories they knew;
and so we saw as much of the old football
as the new rules would permit of in carry-
ing the ball. The larger teams seemed to
regard the forward pass, indeed, as a last
resort effort—and the lack of skill in its
execution was genuinely astonishing. The
onside kicks were schoolboyish, and the
number of goals from placement surpris-
ingly few for the number of attempts.

The most skilful use of the open features,
and altogether the best exhibitions of new
football, were given by Brown against Yale
and Pennsylvania against Carlisle.

Goal-Kickers Wanted

THROUGHOUT the practise season
there was scarcely a team without a
kicker making goals any time and from
anywhere between the thirty and forty-five
yard lines; but they did not come off in
actual match play, luckily for the opponents
in some cases—had Dalton got all he tried
for (seven), the Army would have had to



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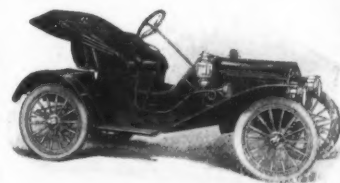
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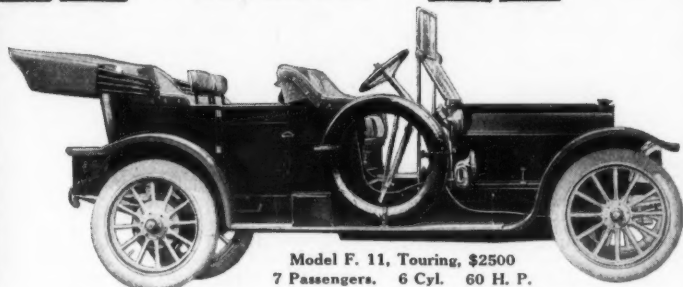
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You can always depend upon the shooting efficiency of UMC Arrow and Nitro Club Steel Lined Shells—the shells that have won every Interstate Handicap for the last two years. They embody the latest and greatest improvement in shot shell construction, a steel lining that protects the powder from moisture—thereby insuring uniform loads under the most severe weather conditions—the only American shells made with this steel lining.

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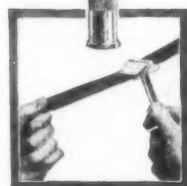
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shovel its way off Franklin Field. Dartmouth had a kicker supposed to be a sure thing on goals, yet he failed on four attempts against Princeton, and in his only try against Harvard. Harvard failed twice against West Point, Yale twice against Brown, and once against Harvard. Princeton got one out of five tries against Yale.

On the other hand, Sprackling for Brown kicked four goals out of five attempts against Yale, and Butler (Cornell) got two over the bar against Pennsylvania—one a beauty from the forty-three-yard line—the cleverest of the year.

Individual Excellence

IN A SEASON of fumbling football, several brilliant performances stand out—to wit: Howe's forward pass to Kilpatrick, which gave Yale victory over Princeton; Michigan's two passes that accomplished the undoing of Minnesota; Butler's goal from the 43-yard line; Sprackling's forward passing; Kilpatrick's end play; Wendell's line-plunging; Fields's defensive work against Harvard; Sowell's recovery of a bad pass; Graustein's run for touchdown on an intercepted pass.

The players who have impressed me during the season were, in order named:

Cozens (Penn.), Arnold (Army), center; Fisher (Harvard), Brown (Navy), Benbrook (Mich.), Minot (Harvard), guards; Withington (Harvard), Scully (Yale), McKay (Harvard), Rogers (Penn.), tackles; Kilpatrick (Yale), Gilchrist (Navy), Smith (Harvard), Daly (Dartmouth), ends; Howe (Yale), Sprackling (Brown), Butler (Cornell), quarters; Wendell (Harvard), McKay (Brown), Field (Yale), Browne (Army), Dalton (Navy), Pendleton (Princeton), Kistler (Yale), half-backs; Mercer (Penn.), Hart (Princeton), full-backs.

Team Ranking

DESPITE bad judgment and fumbling, which cost her so dearly, the Harvard team is entitled to be rated first of colleges, East and West. It was a smooth, powerful machine, showing at its best the most effective interference for the runner, and having linemen and backs among the most skilled of the country. It had, in a word, a wealth of first-class material. Throughout the season, and against teams of less strength, it had been resistless, despite fumbles—one giving Cornell a touchdown—and indifferent essays with the forward pass.

When it came to the Yale game, for which it had been preparing an unusually long season, it was unable, against a team unquestionably less formidably equipped, to do better than a 0 to 0 tie score, because bad judgment and fumbles nullified a two to one more powerful rushing game and a stronger and brilliant back field.

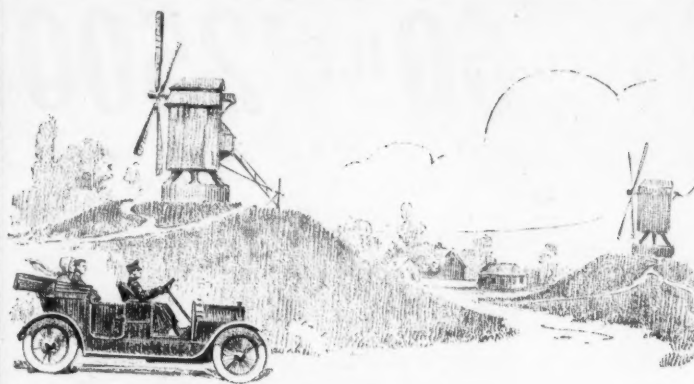
The lesson of that experience seems twofold to me: first, that good, sure men are more serviceable in the supreme test than brilliant, erratic ones; and, second, that it is wise, if you have a quarter-back with any head, to depend on his generalship, or to get one upon whose judgment reliance may be placed. In other words, the season, not alone for Harvard, points to the wisdom of less direction from the side-lines and more dependence on the field captains and the quarter-back who is running the team.

Yale, in my opinion, deserves to be ranked next to Harvard, notwithstanding the poor showing of the early season, which included defeats by Brown and the Army and a tie game with Vanderbilt. A team is entitled to be ranked on the showing it makes in the games for which it is being pointed. The early season is usually one of experiments and fickleness. The most dependable teams I have known found themselves in the last two weeks of their season.

With no disparagement of either the Army or Brown, the Yale which played them was a team floundering uncertainly between the new and the old.

Against Princeton, Yale gave first evidence of its possibilities, and with an inferior back field and a line no stronger, was able to overcome a confident opponent. Yale's success and strength lay in its strong line, its desperately aggressive defense, its fewer mistakes, and its quarter-back, Howe. It was not an exceptional team collectively or individually—Kilpatrick excepted. Certainly its game showed no unusual football either in conception or execution. It was a plugging eleven of indomitable courage and persistence and endurance—and it won out.

Notwithstanding its defeat by Pennsylvania early in October, when the team seemed afflicted with infantile paralysis in form exaggerated and in quarters unexpected, I consider Brown entitled to third place; that game in no way represented the finally developed strength of the eleven. For the rest of the season Brown's game was a good one, diversified—in fact, more diversified, so far as my evidence goes, than that of any other. Its execution of the forward pass was the most frequent and most certain of the teams it met, and it went



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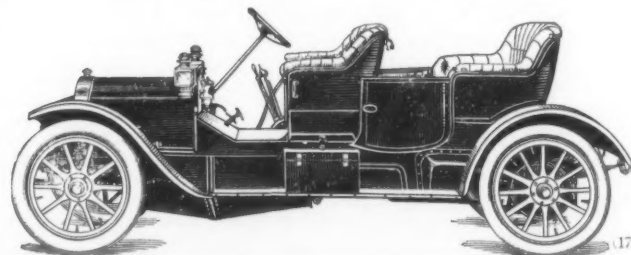
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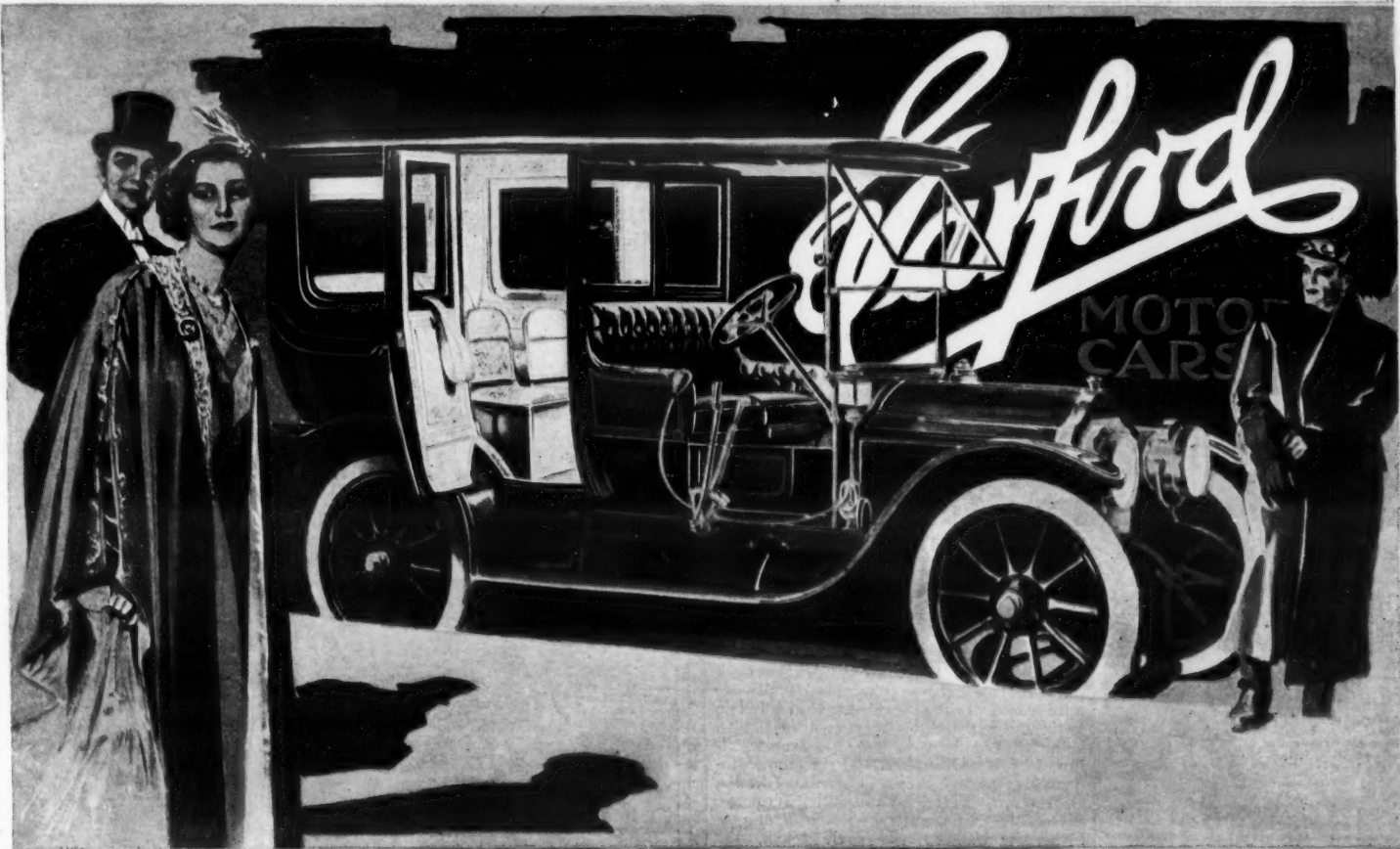
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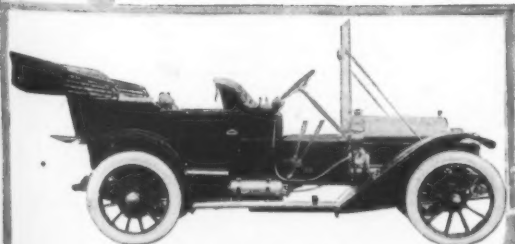
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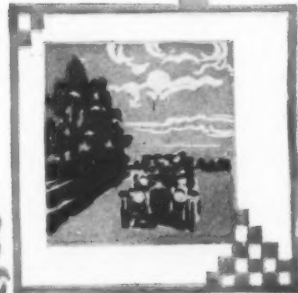
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through Harvard as did no other team by a cleverly worked series. It finished strong against quite the stiffest game Carlisle showed, and altogether appears to me to have played the most up-to-date football of 1910.

The Navy earned fourth place. I hear slighting comment on Annapolis because it rushed the ball so little and played almost entirely a kicking game, but this, to my mind, seems rather to indicate the high intelligence of Annapolis. Both Harvard and Yale had found the Army line well-nigh impregnable, and, when the Navy made the same discovery, even though after the first half it was the stronger in attacking power and always got the jump on the Army, it had the good sense to boot the ball. In a word, the eleven which represented Annapolis was one of the most intelligent among the season's teams, did some of the best tackling, comparatively little fumbling, less than the leaders, and was commanded by a player who kept his head where it belonged.

If Pennsylvania had not played so loosely—fumbles and poor handling of kicks in the Cornell game offset its stronger rushing—in its two important games, with Michigan and Cornell, it would have ended the season with more credit. It was an uncertain eleven from start to finish, with flashes of fine and miserable play alternating; also it had much good luck, else it would have been beaten by Michigan and not come off with so good a score against Carlisle. Its best game was against Brown, whose eventual standard it did not, however, equal, in my opinion, despite the October victory. When it did play its best it was very good indeed, but for the most part the eleven was unstable despite its ante-season training period. Pennsylvania is treated with all possible consideration in being ranked fifth among 1910 teams, followed by Michigan, sixth; Princeton, Minneapolis, West Point, Cornell, Illinois, Dartmouth, Carlisle, Vanderbilt, Syracuse.

Carlisle this year was not so strong as hitherto; and, by the same token, the change is greatly to its credit, as marking the beginning of eligibility rules, which hitherto have not obtained at the Indian school. I commend Carlisle on its sportsmanly innovation.

Generalship Counts

MICHIGAN and Minnesota were so nearly together that a second game, even with the same men, would as likely as not reverse the decision. On old football lines, Minnesota is the stronger team, and has in McGovern a brilliant quarterback and general; but it was Michigan that did the generaling, winning through quick judgment and the use of two forward passes—a considerable change from the bad judgment it displayed in its game with Pennsylvania, which it ought to have won.

Princeton got an early season reputation, largely through the brilliant work of Pendleton, which it had not entirely earned. The truth is, it had just managed to win close games with Carlisle, Lafayette, and Dartmouth, due about as much to the opponents' mistakes as to Princeton's superiority. It was a good average team, with an initially better backfield than Yale, and a stout line. Defensively it was fairly strong, but its attack had not shown much against Dartmouth the last of October, and against Yale two weeks later it showed very little more. Yale rushing two yards to Princeton's one. The interference was ineffectual, and the backs did not follow such as there was. I lean rather to the opinion that play was too much centered around Pendleton; and the sharp defensive work of Yale's forwards never gave him a chance. In common with most of the other teams, Princeton's tackling was not of the best. It was typical of the season that misplays should have led up to both scores in this game.

Considering that it was chiefly green material which offered at the beginning of the year, the disadvantage of having to go so far for its games, and the lack of that intelligence coming from alumni attending other games, justly regarded so valuable, it seems to me that Cornell's work was most creditable. Particularly is Cornell to be commended for sticking to the graduate coach system. The spirit is fine.

Winning is not the most important achievement in the intercollegiate game. There is another college deserving of great credit along similar lines, viz., Illinois in the West, which abandoned professional coaches several years ago in favor of the graduate system. Here, too, the spirit is splendid, and its victories over Chicago, Indiana, Northwestern, and Syracuse most gratifying.

Among the small colleges that have performed with credit are little Trinity, which won all its games, except against West Point; Ursinus, which defeated Pennsylvania (8 to 5); Oberlin, which tied Cornell; Ohio and Case, which tied Michigan; and Vanderbilt, which tied Yale.



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Tested by leading Motorists for two years. Report of State Chemist and testimonials on application. Order of your dealer. If he cannot supply you, we will deliver prepaid in the United States, for \$10.00, a complete outfit with brush, sufficient for four large tires or six small ones. Half Cases \$5.00. Or add \$3.00 to regular price of any new standard casing, send to us and we will purchase and treat, shipping to you by prepaid express to prove our claims.

Order To-day All Tires should be treated when laying up car for the winter, as "Myhtib" prevents decay of rubber. **Agents Wanted**

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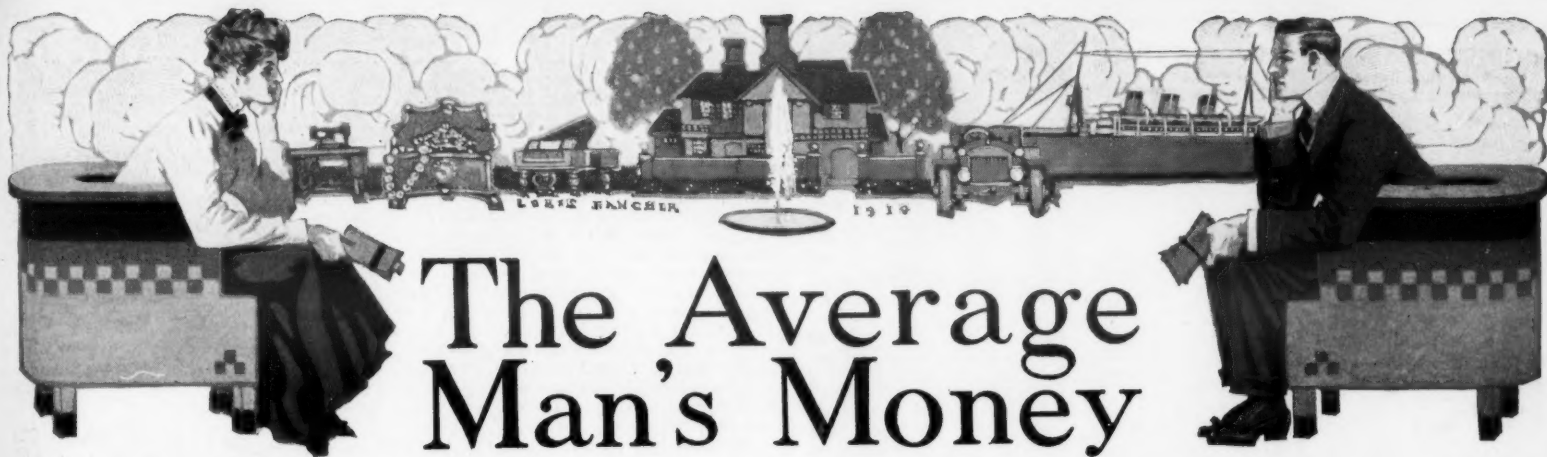
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Is the result from operating one American Box Ball Alley. Two others cleared over \$2,000.00 first year. Four others over \$1,200.00 in two months. Four others took in \$3,200.00 in nine months. Go in this business yourself. You can start with \$50.00. Nearly 7,000 alleys sold to date. More popular today than ever. These alleys pay from \$30.00 to \$75.00 each per week in any town. No gambling device, but the best thing on earth for clean amusement and physical exercise. Patronized by the best people, who form clubs and bring their friends. No expense to install or operate. No special floor required, no pin box needed. Receipts nearly all profit. We sell only one customer in towns of moderate size. Write today for booklet and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN BOX BALL CO., 357 Van Buren Street, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



The Average Man's Money

An Investment Axiom

"THE cardinal points of a good investment are: 1. A maximum of capital stability. 2. The largest income obtainable from the type of security selected. 3. Ability to realize some of the securities held at any time without a loss."—The London Financial Review of Reviews.

To Get Off a "Sucker List"

IF YOU are unfortunate enough to have your name entered upon the list of possible purchasers of mining or oil stocks, fly-by-night railroad and industrial enterprises promoted by such busy experts as the post-office authorities have lately been arresting, you are in for a vast and constantly flowing stream of literature. For "sucker lists," as the promoters call the roster of victims, actual and prospective, are traded and passed on from one flim-flam artist to another. Here is the way to stop the annoyance:

Meet the letter carrier, or go personally to the postmaster, and refuse formally to receive mail from the promoter. The carrier or postmaster will then report to Washington that the addressee refuses mail. In turn, Washington notifies the promoter not to send any more mail to the address. This is an effective way to protect yourself from the numerous gold-brick financiers against whom the post-office authorities have not as yet secured evidence enough to justify arrest and prosecution for the fraudulent use of the mails.

The Operating Ratio

Number two of a series of brief articles explaining for the investor in railway securities the factors to consider in studying the annual report of a railway company. The first article, "The A B C of a Railroad's Report," dealing with the ratio of fixed charges to the net income, was published on this page on November 26.

IN STUDYING a railway company's report, most investors with limited experience attach great importance to the operating ratio of a railway—the ratio between the gross receipts of the road from the operation of its line and the expenses in maintaining the roadbed and equipment in proper condition and in carrying on the transportation business. It is felt that this ratio means something definite. For, obviously, if road A spends but half of the operating revenue (a 50 per cent ratio) it seems to be saving more than B that is spending two-thirds (66 2/3 ratio). Either road A is in better shape than road B or it is not spending as much as it should in keeping up its property. Now, this may be true enough, and yet the ratio be of hardly any use at all to an investor as a guide to the value of his securities. A few words will make this clear.

A road's operating expenses are made up of maintenance outlays and of expenses for running the railroad (conducting transportation). Now, the expenses of keeping up each mile of roadbed should not vary greatly in roads in the same sections of the country: each mile needs as much attention, no matter how great or how small the total number of miles in operation. In other words, if a road has a great transportation revenue per mile, its maintenance expenses will not be so much greater in proportion to the extra traffic as might be expected. On the great Eastern roads, for example, the maintenance expenses will not call for more than about 15 per cent to 18 per cent of the gross operating revenue, while on the Western and Southern roads 25 per cent to 30 per cent may be required. As regards equipment, it costs more per unit of the equipment (cars and engines) to maintain a small equipment than a large one.

Of a growing road the operating ratio should tend to fall. If it does not fall, it may mean that the road is spending more on maintenance of way and equipment

than is necessary, or it may mean that the roadbed and equipment were previously in very poor condition. The Erie, for instance, and the Southern Railway could spend very large sums on both items and still leave the road behind many others which for long periods past have been more favored, financially. Generally speaking, on American roads \$800 per mile for maintenance of way is a good figure to take as a minimum in estimating the sums needed for this purpose. As regards equipment, \$2,000 for an engine, \$600 for a passenger-car, and about \$60 for a freight-car are good rough minima to estimate on. But it should be remembered that these are "rules o' thumb," and vari-

empty forever upon the payment of a registry fee of one-half of one per cent. Almost any bond dealer of New York City will explain the law fully to the inquirer—some of them are actively circulating pamphlets among their clients and friends that put the provisions of the law clearly.

Investment Maxims

"FEW people realize how inadequate is the attention they devote to the business of investing their spare cash. They toil in the sweat of their brows, they stint themselves and those dependent upon them in the disposal of their earnings, and so manage to put by a surplus. But when that surplus is amassed, and the question

A SHORT list of bonds that are legal investments for savings-banks in Massachusetts is printed here a second time. There are no safer securities than those which the laws of Massachusetts indicate as proper in-

vestments for the State's savings-banks. The list which the Massachusetts law specifies is long and somewhat varied. To readers of this page will be sent, on request, a digest of the Massachusetts law and a full list of these securities

Name of Bond	Present Price	High Price Since 1906	Decline	Approx. Yield
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Ill. div., 3 1/2%, 1949	88	95 1/4	7 1/4	4.3
" " " " " div., g. 4s, 1949	100 1/2	106 1/4	5 3/4	4.0
" " " " " gen. 4s, 1958	97 1/4	103 1/4	6	4.2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, gen. 4s, 1989	98 3/4	111	12 1/4	4.0
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, 1988	97	103 1/4	6 1/4	4.1
Illinois Central 1st 4s, 1951	104	109 1/2	5 1/2	3.7
Louisville & Nashville, unified 4s, 1940	98 3/4	104 1/4	5 5/8	4.1
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. mortgage 3 1/2%, 1997	88 1/2	99 1/4	10 3/4	4.0
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. consol. 4s, 1948	103 3/4	105 1/2	1 1/4	3.8

THE comparisons shown by the figures in this table prove that high-class bonds are now selling at from 3 to 12 points (\$30 to \$120 per \$1,000 bond) lower than for some years past. All the bonds in this list are of the very highest character; the test of this is that they are legal investments for Massachusetts savings-banks

ous things in the case of a given road may make them inexact and inappropriate. A new road, for instance, such as the Virginian Railway, should plainly need to spend but little for some years in keeping up its roadbed and stations.

Each road must be judged independently, and these are the test questions to be put: Is sufficient being spent to keep the road in proper condition? Is it being run in the cheapest manner considering the character of its business and its rates?

Tax-Exempt Securities

AN INTERESTING article about the personal-property tax law as it works out in New York appears in the December issue of the "American Magazine." It opens in this way:

"A woman living on an income of \$1,000 a year recently paid out of it an annual tax of \$425. . . . She did not know the difference between taxable and non-taxable investments. Few small investors do."

The explanation was that the trust company to which was turned over the job of straightening out her husband's estate and investing the remainder took advantage of the widow's ignorance to market a few corporation bonds that paid only four per cent and were taxed about one and three-quarters per cent.

Important it is to find out whether or not securities bought for investment are tax-exempt. Every dealer knows, and in undertaking negotiations insist upon finding out. It is not pleasant to have to commit perjury to escape paying taxes on bonds and mortgages—as many of our rich men do. Better not buy taxable securities in the first place.

New York's Legislature last June passed a law, the effect of which has been to make all bonds and mortgages, whatever their date of issue and whenever acquired, based on property owned in New York, tax-ex-

empt of safely placing their hard-earned savings and subsequently looking after their investments, they seem to think a few odd moments now and again will be quite sufficient to devote to this purpose.

"The governments of nearly every country have attempted to shield investors against frauds through acts of legislature. The governing bodies of stock exchanges have tried to do so; . . . both these attempts have been unsuccessful. There is only one remedy which will successfully shield private investors, namely, to teach them . . . how to judge securities for themselves, independent of alluring prospectuses, impossible promises, quotations, and the like."—The London Financial Review of Reviews.

A Mill Worker's Investments

Below are printed extracts from a frank and interesting letter describing the financial experiences of a group of workmen in a mill at Waltham, Massachusetts. They are probably typical; and the letter reveals one fruitful field that the get-rich-quick promoters are cultivating diligently.

EDITOR "AVERAGE MAN'S MONEY":

SIR—I think the page in COLLIER'S, entitled "The Average Man's Money," will interest many of your readers, although I do not know any one who ever took any sound financial advice.

I had been out of high school and working three years when one of Mr. Lawson's advertisements was given me to read by some of the men in the shop. It was a small machine shop where we worked, employing about thirty men, and there were six of us who became actively interested in the stock market. I worked at drafting, the others were machinists.

After reading what Lawson said, I spent part of my noon hour at the branch office of a Boston broker near our shop. Next

day I bought ten shares of Trinity Copper and paid for it. Then I put up five dollars a share margin on ten shares of Pacific Mail. Both stocks rose a few points, and I bought ten shares more of Trinity on margin. There then came a general decline in the market, and these two stocks declined rapidly, especially the Pacific Mail.

Three of the men had together taken ten shares of Pacific Mail on margin, and not having any more money, borrowed \$40 from me to use as further margin.

About this time another man showed me a broker's slip, showing that he had made \$750 by going short on Pacific Mail. This man dabbled more extensively in the market than any of us. Pacific Mail kept declining, and the trio were sold out. The decline kept on, and I was soon receiving calls for margin. Trinity kept on its downward way, and I thought that it was about time to tell my father what I was doing. He told me that I had better stop gambling, and offered me some money that he had owed me for some time, and that I had intended letting him have. I gladly took it and put up more margin, but those little slips of paper kept coming, and with both of my stocks declining I had to hustle for money, and obtained it from five or six different people in amounts of \$10 or \$20.

The three men who had borrowed of me were unable to pay back my \$40, and I decided that I had better sell what stock I had on margin and charge the loss to my education. I took my loss and felt somewhat relieved in my mind.

One of the machinists had an account with a broker whose business went into the hands of a receiver. The latter distributed to the creditors, as part payment of their accounts, shares in the Crown King Mines Company, an Arizona gold-mine. I thought that this sort of a settlement argued well for the gold-mine, and bought some of its shares on the instalment plan. I obtained a United States Geological folio describing the district, in which it looked so good to me that I increased my subscription.

The Butte and London shares next attracted my attention, and I have had the pleasure of seeing the price of its shares decline from \$2.50 to five cents.

In the several years that I have been employed in this shop I only know of one man buying any oil stock, and that is now valueless. He at one time made a few dollars per share on Pennsylvania Railroad shares.

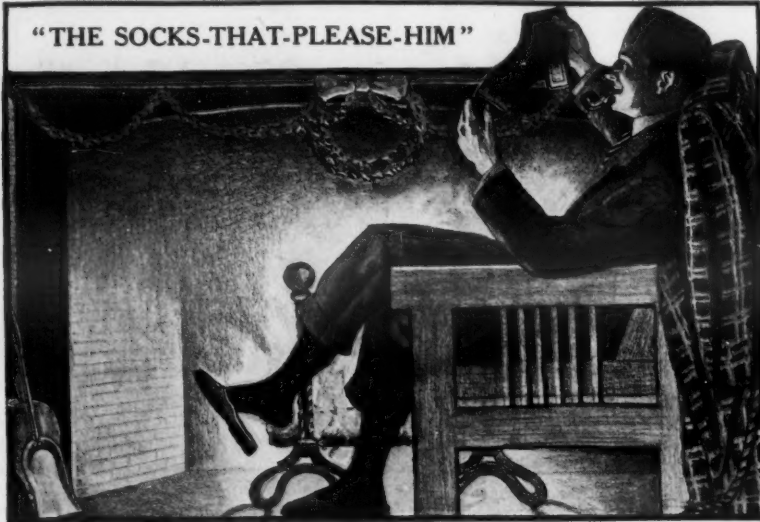
Below I attach a table showing the result of my trading to date. Stocks, including \$170 of margins lost, cost me \$1,353.26, and their present market value is \$909.87.

	Cost	Income, sale price, or present value of the stocks and property held
Margins lost	\$170.00	
Trinity	155.00	\$336.00
Crown King	210.00	20.00
Butte & London	90.00	5.00
Nancy Donaldson	100.00	40.00
Arizona Commercial	120.00	180.05
Ohio Copper	69.00	18.75
N. Butte Extension	137.50	15.00
Goldfield Cons.	266.88	418.75
		142.50*
Cons. Ariz. Smelting	16.00	11.50
Nelson Mining Co.	30.00	60.00
Florence Goldfield	24.38	18.75
Laramie H. P. & P.		
R. R.	9.50	9.00
Cooperative Bank	230.00	250.00
Land	410.00	440.00
Total	\$2,038.26	\$1,965.30
Net loss	\$72.96	A. N. K.

* Dividends on Goldfield Consolidated to date.

A. N. K. speculated in mining stocks for several years—from the year he went to work until after he was married—with this net result: He lost all interest on the money he used to buy the stocks, and at the end, as the summary shows, he had \$72.96 less than he would have had if he had merely locked his money in a safe. The only mining stock of the dozen he bought that he should have touched was Goldfield Consolidated. Proper investigation would probably have saved him from seven of his eight losses.

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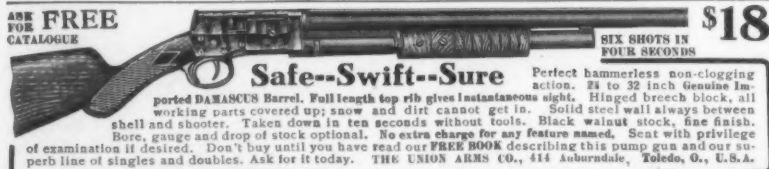
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\$600 a Year Buys What?

Other Poor Men's Wives—and One Husband—Comment
on the Missouri Woman's Experiences

To keep a house and a husband on \$600 a year, and be somebody in your town, must, indeed, be a feat. Since the publication in COLLIER'S of November 19 of the Missouri "Poor Man's Wife's" account of the way she managed to do it, many passionate letters have come to the editor. Most of them cry: "Impossible!" and proceed to prove that it is not always true that "what woman has done, woman can do." A few point to records of low cost better even than the Missouri woman made. All have been the outcome of deep feeling, and are interesting. Below, a few are printed; in future issues of COLLIER'S others will appear.

On \$540 a Year

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY:

SIR—I was much interested in the article, "The Way of a Poor Man's Wife." In your comment at the head of the article you class living on \$600 per year as "a notable feat." For two years our expenses for a family consisting of myself and two children have been less than \$600, my salary being \$540. If this is at all remarkable, it is more so because I am also the breadwinner as well as the housekeeper, my employment taking me from home from 8.30 A. M. till 4 P. M., with an hour at noon for lunch. Also, for the fact that two of the three members of the family are growing, active children, who need abundance of plain, nourishing food, and who wear out and outgrow much clothing.

I agree with the Missouri housekeeper that a record of expenditures should be kept. From my record for last year I take the following statement:

Payment on home	\$120.00
Taxes	19.15
Insurance (endowment policy)	51.85
" (fraternal)	8.00
Fuel	50.00
Religious purposes	15.00
Clothing	130.00
Other expenses	146.00
Total	\$540.00

I have called the last item "other expenses," for it had, of necessity, to cover all other than the items named. It was all we had. No other money came into the home except a \$5 bill which was a Christmas gift to me. As I promptly spent it for a piece of finery which I did not need, but nevertheless wore with much satisfaction, it can not be included in our resources.

The item of \$146 includes food, light, Christmas gifts, and all household incidentals. I will say here that while we do not, perhaps, have as many luxuries as our neighbors, we have plenty of good, wholesome food. Meat is served once a day. Chicken and oysters make their appearance on special occasions. Vegetables, of course, we have daily. Our dessert is generally some simple pudding—as bread, rice, or tapioca. The healthfulness of our diet is shown by the fact that for three years we have not been obliged to employ a physician.

The payment on our home is no more than rent would be here, and there is a great deal of satisfaction in being a householder. The yearly payment includes \$31.25 interest, so that we are able to pay only \$88.75 on the principal each year. We set aside \$10 each month for this fund. We have a comfortable six-room house, which is well worth any hardship we may endure to make it our own.

My expenditure last year for church purposes was only \$15, but I do not consider that all that I gave to the Lord. I am doing His work in caring for my children, and I believe that money spent to make them good and useful citizens is spent in His service.

Our pleasures are of the kind that cost almost nothing. We are fond of reading, and are fortunate enough to live in a town that possesses a good public library, where all the best magazines (including COLLIER'S) and an excellent selection of books may be had at a cost of ten cents a year for each of us.

We do not lack for pleasure. We are good comrades, my children and I, and spend many happy evenings with our books and games. The fudge kettle enters into these evenings often, for I consider sweets in moderation an important part of a child's diet.

My boy and girl go to school every day. I intend them to have the best training that I, with my limited means, can give them, but I believe that, in future years, they will say that the best and most prac-

tical part of their education was that which they obtained in helping to manage "ways and means" in the "little brown house." A WOMAN WHO MANAGES.
Pierce, Neb.

But Not in Minneapolis

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY:

SIR—Our family consists of self, wife, mother-in-law, boy of fifteen, girl of eight, and cat, and we seem unable to live on less than \$150 a month. Here are the figures:

Steam-heated flat of 6 rooms	\$32
Groceries	50
Meat	15
Milk	4
Laundry	6
Washing	6
Car fares and stamps	10
Entertainment	6
Music lessons	18
Music	4
Magazines and newspapers	5
Total	\$156

Now, we live plainly. We do not keep a girl. My wife is a good housekeeper, but does not cook much in the way of fancy foods. We have bacon, coffee, muffins, chocolate, and apples or oranges for breakfast. I am not home for luncheon, but they have a light luncheon of bread and butter, chops, apples, and cookies. It costs me about \$30 a month for luncheons, street-car fares, etc. For dinner we will have a roast or steak, potatoes, bread and butter, occasionally salad, or a side dish of tomatoes or string beans, and occasionally pie. More cocoa, but no coffee or tea.

You can see from that that we are not extravagant livers, but, to fill us up and make us feel fit for the battle of life, we must eat considerable wholesome, plain food. My son and I are the only meat eaters. My wife and daughter barely touch it, and frequently eat none for a week.

Now, besides the expenses mentioned, there are clothes. It costs me about \$125 a year for clothes, my wife as much, my son about \$75, and my daughter about \$65. So here is our cost of living:

Monthly expenses at \$156 per month	\$1,872
My lunches	360
Clothing	400
Total	\$2,632

How it can be any less than that I can not see, and next year it must be \$1,000 more, for there is my son finishing high school and off to college. I'd appreciate some advice on reducing this bill.

JAMES A. MORRIS.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A Protest from Louisville

EDITOR COLLIER'S WEEKLY:

SIR—I have just read your interesting letter from "a poor man's wife." I wonder what her expenses would be if she had to pay from 40 to 50 cents for a two-pound broiler instead of 26 cents, 30 cents for country butter, 40 cents for creamery, 27½ cents all summer for eggs, and 5 cents per pint for milk? No butcher in my town will cut either a pork or rib roast for 30 cents, and yesterday, instead of 5 cents, I had to pay 25 cents for a rabbit. I know I am just as good a buyer and just as economical as any one.

I do not agree with our friend from Missouri when she says: "What woman has done, woman can do." Yes, if we all lived in the same Missouri town she does, where we could get the same prices, but when we have to pay twice, if not more than twice as much for everything, how can we do as she has done? Now, I write this because at the breakfast table this morning my husband said: "Have you read the article in COLLIER'S about how one woman kept house on \$600 a year and gave \$60 of that for charity? Paid all the expenses of two people?" I knew he did not mean to criticize me, because he knows I do the very best I can, but my curiosity was aroused, and instead of washing my dishes and doing my morning work, I sat down by the fire to read COLLIER'S. The article made me think: Now perhaps there are some men who read that would think all women ought to be able to do the same, not taking into consideration the difference in the cost of food and rent in different places.

ANOTHER POOR MAN'S WIFE.
Louisville, Ky.

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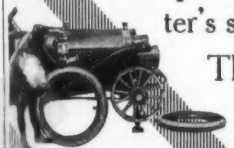
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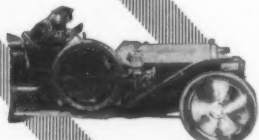
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Carry your partly worn tires already-inflated on the spare rims, and be ready to make your tire-changes quickly and easily, during the cold disagreeable weather—and forever after.

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Foster Made \$19,484.83 Last Year From His Million Egg Farm

Five years ago Joel M. Foster, a young city man, decided to go into the poultry business. He was looking for a suitable occupation, he was vigorous and energetic, and believed that there was a fortune to be made raising chickens. He had no experience. He bought and stocked a little farm near a big city, but for a time he had only failures. His poultry house burned with all its contents, and he had to begin anew. The next year rats destroyed half his flock, but he surmounted these and other difficulties, always thinking, planning and experimenting. To-day he is at the head of the largest EGG PRODUCING plant in the world, with 20,000 laying hens and will market this year between two and three million eggs.

Last year Mr. Foster made \$19,484.83 from his Million Egg Farm. Most of it was from commercial eggs; \$6000 was income from sales of "Day-Old Chix"; the rest from miscellaneous products of the great Rancocas Farm.

Read the Whole Amazing Story in "The Million Egg Farm"

We have induced Mr. Foster to tell his experience for the benefit of poultrymen everywhere. The beauty of his system is that the principles can be applied just as well to the farmer's flock or the suburban lot as to the still larger plant of the man who wants to go into egg raising as a profession. The book tells you how to start and be successful with a few or many hens. It explains the Rancocas Unit, into which his gigantic flock is divided. It gives estimates and advice for the beginner with a little flock. It tells how Foster began with a \$300 investment and 100 hens, and how you can begin. It gives all the Rancocas formulas for mating, hatching and feeding—the result of his experience. It gives the egg production day by day—proof that his formulas are successful.

All Figures Are Certified

To satisfy ourselves that the figures were correct we employed the well-known firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers and Montgomery, certified public accountants, to make an exhaustive two weeks' examination of the books and records of the



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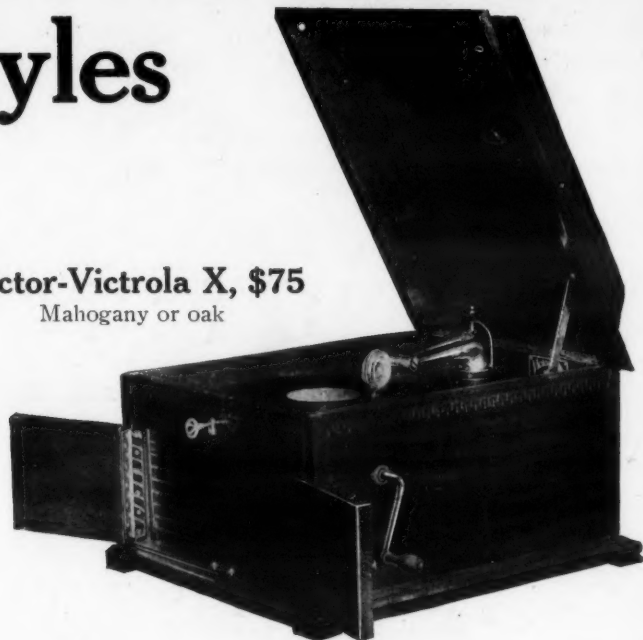
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